CLONON & KINO.)

WOOL PELTS AND SEEDS.

16 Street, Chicago,
16 Stand. occupato 6m

AMS & HOUGHTELING [[al'60-ly] W. D Hoventy, inc. BUNKER, JR.,

Y, BARKER & CO., T A. COLBY, N, WALTER & ROGERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IS RIVER STREET, CHICAGO. 16 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO, le on Flour, Pork, Highwines, and other re in Fire Proof Stores, with Cellars for

BERLAIN & SEYMOUR. B. PRODUCE & MERCHANDISK, ols. Liberal advances made on con-N V. COE & CO., www. n. mice, L. UNDREWOOD,

RE PREPARED TO as, giving the owner the privilege of sel r New York for the same commission, UNDERWOOD & CO., 128 South Water street. ICHARDS,

OMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW YORK.

UNDERWOOD & CO., Chicago,

Agents for the Northwest. OMMISSION AND PORWARDING

LAWRENCE & CO., B. F. LAWRENCE....W. T. WINDLATE or Justvelv Commission. Also, dealers in so. Quick-Lime, Plastering Hall, &c. 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Hi. R & COMPANY, 216 South Water Street. C. E. CULVER WALLER,

(over Gro, Surra's Bank), Curcaso. VANE & CO., [aul5 al26-y]

NELSON,

GRAIN, MEAL

N'S CALORIC EN-

MIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.

Prepared to furnish these Engines

an, Lord Macaulay. The Hall was packed.

This "BROWER ROAD" in Court.—Every body knows about the "old Brough Road"—what a time its proprietor had in getting a charter for it. from the Legislature and how they never built it after they did get a charter. We never expected to hear of it again, but so it is, it's in court, in the U.S. District court. The mane of the case is S. Dwicht Eagla, but so it is, it's in court, in the U.S. District court. The mane of the case is S. Dwicht Eagla, but so it is, it's in court, in the U.S. District court. The mane of the case is S. Dwicht Eagla, but so it is, it's in court, in the U.S. District court. The mane of the case mapping in the Madison Circuit Court, and got a judgement for services as Engineer in surveying the road, but "no property found," was returned on the execution. He now brings suit agains Konpill as one of the stock holders, and seeks to make him liable for the claim. The case was argued and demurred before Judge Treat on Saturday by Jewett of St. Louis and Gov. Korner of Bellevillle. The Judge has it now under advisement. Jl. State Journal. T MORSE & CO. FORD, HOW & CO. (ands also em)

BUCHANAN ON BRANDT .- The Washingto

The Press State Cribune.



VOLUME XIII.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WERKLY AND WEEKLY. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Seripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Brow, Joseph Medill, OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Press & Tribune

DR. RICE ON SLAVERY.

gation, on Sunday evening last. Dr. Rice complains that his opinions on this subject

norning the positions assumed by Dr. Rice.

Review define it, is not what is known by that name in the slaveholding States of

which neither Dr. Rice nor any other man

now living has ever seen, or probably ever

merely as a begging of the question. That

kindly treated by their masters, no one will

ery is right, but that in the case of certain

and horrible as it is in the generality of in

stances. To claim anything for the system

would be to sanction Piracy, on the ground

of certain redeeming qualities. It is the system with which we have to do

not the moral qualities of a very few persons connected with it. But even

definition, it will not serve his purpose in the

est passions, or he may become embarrassed in

either case be sold under the law to the

Dr. Rice does, that it is the law and not slavery

exists, and without such a law slavery could no

last a single generation. The law is insegar-

2. That minister of the gospel who

deavoring to prove, by the humane character

that the thing itself is not necessarily sinful or wrong, is doing the Devil's own work. Dr.

proves this. Let a man be tempted by his in-

o "deceitful above all things and desperately

ceptional cases—that he can hold slaves withcommitting a sin. There is not a Legre

in the South who does not believe himself a

Rice's argument, as Shelby, the humane slave

mission of either, he will shield himself behind

slavery, let him declare its wrongfulness in

veto of the Missouri Free Negro Bill

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from St. Louis, says that the Democrat learns that

gro bill which recently passed the Misson

Minnesota Politics.

We print on the third page an interesting let ter giving an inside view of the late Democratic Convention in Minnesota, and showing con

ting the votes of more than one-certainly no

ore than two-of the delegates from that State

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, offered a res

lution yesterday, instructing the Committee on Territories, in framing bills hereafter for the

organization of Territories, to insert a claus

for the protection of Slavery. The resolution

Mason and Dixon's Line.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

On the 4th of August, 1763, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Lord Baltimore, being together in London, a greed with Charles Mason and Jeremish Dixon, two mathematicians and survey-ors, to mark, run out, settle and fix the boundary line between Maryland on the one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvanis on the other. Mason and Dixon landed in Philadelphia on the 15th of November following, and began their work at once. They adopted the peninsular lines, and the radius and tangent point of the circular of their predecessors. They next ascertained the northeastern coast of Maryland, and proceeded to run the dividing parallel of latitude. They pursued this parallel of latitude. They pursued the process of the penning at the N. E. course of Maryland, to the bottom of a valley on Dunkard Creek, where an Indian war pathorossed the route, and here, on the 19th of Norwember, 1767—ninkly-two years ago—their Indian excort told them it was the will of the Sioux Nation that the surveys should cease, and they terminated accordingly, leaving 36 miles 6 chains and 50 links as the exact distance remaining to be run west to the Southwest angle of Pennsylvania, not far from the Board Tree Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Raitroad. Dixon died in Pennsylvania, 1787.

Pranklin's Mirth Day.

Franklin's Birth Day.

Bosrox, Jan. 18.—The birth-day of Franklin was commemorated at the Music Hall last eve-ning by the Franklin Typographical Society, before whom Hon. Edward Everett delivered an

lies over under the rule.

able from the system—is a part of it.

we concede the correctness of Dr. Rice's

tal, but the slave, through his posterity,

that some who engage in it are post

CHICAGO

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860.

Third Ward Republican Club. THE CITY THE HARTFORD EXCHANGE BANK AGAIN. At an adjourned meeting of the republicant of the Third Ward, held at Dodge's Hotel, or the evening of January 17th, the organization of the Club was completed by the election of the

Messrs Norris & Hyde, No. 100 Dearbo The young Scotch girl, Alice Graham who recently attempted suicide, has been sen to the Home of the Friendless. Dean's Select Assembly, the third of the

We are indebted to the Amer

The Water Commissioners are studying and will apply new measures, if possible to prevent the city delivery of fish by the hydrania, so much a nuisance of late here. at the head of the Fusical Union....Messri E. T. Root, Wm. Root, and Sandford H. Perry

CLOSING SALE .- The balance of that fine gold day, commencing at 10 o'clock a, M., and 24 and 7 r. M., at the sales rooms of Gilbert & Samp-son, 82 Lake street.

LEY'S LECTURE.-Horace Greeley's Lecture at Metropolitan Hall this evening will continue the Lecture Course of the Young Men's Associa tion, and attract a large audience

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE 10TH WARD.— A large meeting assembled in the Edwards Chapel, West Division on Monday evening, where an address was delivered by Prof. N. S.

young gentlemen passed a highly creditable ex amination before the "Board of Examiners" o Sloan's Commercial College last evening : F K. Pressly, T. E. Ferrier, C. S. Farnham, S. E.

New Music.-We have received the following of Boston, from H. M. Lange.

No. 46 Lake street.

Aurors Borsalis or the Merry Dancers by Adolph Kleiblock.

Whilp-poor will Walts by O. B. Mayer.

S. adow Some by Anton Gunther.

S. adow Some by Ch. Grobe, Job. Seb. Bach—Roh. Frank
Genman Medley—Ch. Grobe, Job. Seb. Bach—Roh. Frank f Boston, from H. M. Higgins, Music dealer,

WEST MADISON STREET.—A meeting of the property holders on West Madison street will take place this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Kappe's saloon, 307 West Madison street,

trimony with an estimable young lady, and taken to Louisville, Ky., to answer to a charge of passing forged drafts upon Wm. E. Snoddy & Co., of that city. We learn from thence, that he has just received a sentence of ten years in

A TRIPLE MEANER .- One would think that the enough currency, but a deeper depth is supplied by the altering process, by means of which some of these notes have been made to resem-ble and pass current for The Exchange Bank of Look out for the Hartford Exchange Bank and

had his coat stolen by an expert thief, from one Lind's Block yesterday. Under the same head as denoting activity among the light fingered fraternity and the con-sequent caution to be observed—on Tuesday night a valuable horse and buggy belonging to Mixer & Co., pork dealers on South Watestreet, was stolen from a shed attached to their

eiche, attending lectures at Lind University,

There was a gathering at the Reform School on Tuesday evening, of a party of friends of Geo. W. Perkins, Esq., the present Superintendent of the Reform School, representing the Foster Mission School, on the West Side, and a superb Bible, a Royal Octavo, Harding's Philadelphia Edition, was presented to Mr. Perkins on be-half his late associates in that enterprise. The recipient of this beautiful gift was the founder of the Foster Mission School, in July 1857, when it went into coperation with twenty scholars. It now numbers nearly three hundred. The Bible was procured at the store of William Tomlinson, No. 91 Randolph street, and is richly embossed and gilt, and bears in gilt letters the

name of the recipient and the occasion of pro-Now is the Time.—The very best opportuni ty ever offered to our citizens, young and old male and female, to acquire that most desirable male and female, to acquire that most desirable and useful accomplishment—the art of writing beautifully—is now being afforded at the newly organized department of Messra. Bryant, Bell & Stration's Commercial College, which we see by their advertisement, they have been compelled to enlarge to accommodate its great patronage. The renowned "Spencerian" system of Penmanship, which has been before the public for the last thirty-five or forty years, and cenerally admitted to be without an equal, is generally admitted to be without an equal, is the "standard" of this School, and taught as it is by the most accomplished teachers, the highest success results to its students. The

hese benefits. THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL AT THE RICHMON House.—The Festival of the Typographica Union, commemorative of the Birthday of Ben-jamin Franklin, was a brilliant and successfu jamin Franklin, was a brilliant and successful affair throughout. Charles Smith, Vice President of the Union, presided at the Banquet, and did the honors in excellent style. Mine hosts of the Richmond presented a noble bill of fare, and gave "everything that was in the bill."

When the first onset of the banquet had passed, there succeeded an hour or two of sentiments and responses, and everything passed off most creditably and delightfully. Letters were read from invited guests, unable to be present. A poem of more than ordinary merit was read by Prof. Edwards. Among the speakers were Messrs. I. N. Arnold, N. B. Judd and John Wentworth.

ed in male attire, her massedine name Charley Smith, was arrested at the Massasoit House resterday morning by Officer McCarty and takmale costume. The case comes up for a full hearing this morning. She says she belongs in Macon county, near Monticello, where she has friends living, but no parents. Her name she

other frequently before our readers within a few months past. If it has no other result than to months past. If it has no other result than to develope the real ownership of the bank, and who is responsible to the public and to the laws for its swindling issues, the present phase of the affair will prove of most substastial benefit.

By a singular but very natural mistake, a box containing the liberal sum (by its feec) of \$75,000 of the Hartford Exchange notes, found its way from the Express Company's charge into the hands of Charles Sanford, a dry goods clerk, on Tuesday last, who was surprised at late the hands of Charles Sanford, a dry goods clerk, on Tuesday last, who was surprised at the nature of its contents, and finding their worthlessness, brought the affair to the notice of C. P. Bradley. The box was returned to the Express Company and a watch set, and when the right Charles Sanford came for it, in company with John H. Lester, both were arrested,

and with the box and bills taken to the Police Station at the Court House.

The parties in custody are well known produce men, of respectability and standing, and readily gave ball to appear for examination yesterday. At the hour of 8 r. m., from the position as possible to their knowledge of facts. The de City Prosecutor, appearing in behalf of the peo-ple. The warrant charges the defendants with

The hearing took place before Justices Milli-The hearing took place before Justices Milli-ken and Akin. The bills were produced in court, a goodly pile in appearance, done up partly in \$1,000 packages, the rest in sheels, signed but not cut. They are handsome bills and well calculated to take rapidly where localities are well chosen.

In justice to the defendants it should be statheir possession as security for the refunding of \$500 they had lost in paying out into their bus-iness, and then redeeming that amount of the accident to the institution in transit from Tole

the bank, but there is a determination on the part of our officers and prosecutors to go to the bottom of the affair if possible. The following is the result of the hearing as far as it progress

as to those who sign these bills as President and Cashier. Quest.—In your opinion are these bills good? Objected to, and objection sustained as being a question of fact not opinion.

Have never been in Hartford, Ind.

F. G. Adams Sworn.—Reside in Chicago. Am a banker. Don't know anything about these bills. I publish a Bank Note Detector. Give piace to all banks I know anything about. Have heard there was such a bank as this. Don't know anything about. Have heard there was such a bank as this. Don't know anything about it. Only heard of the common report. Have no personal knowledge that there is such a bank. Have got the information in some manner. Only heard of the institution casually, and by seeing one of

the institution casually, and by seeing one of these bills.

Have you ever been applied to to quote these notes in your *Reporter** (Objected to by Counsel for defence, and objection sustained.

Never quoted this money in my *Detector**. Albert N. *Erens, sucorn.—Am a Banker. There has been some of that money in circulation here. From the best information I could gain I could never find there was such an institution here. From the best information I could gain I could never find there was such an institution here. Was once applied to to quote the bills in my *Reporter** by Mir. Haverty. It was in November. I did not quote it. I was told by one of the parties who professed to be an owner of the bank that there was no such bank.

[Objected to, that he existence of the bank was a matter to be shown by fact and not by report.]

was a matter to be shown by fact and not by report.

Mr. Jones, Prosecutor, called the attention of the Court to the evidence of Gen. Wilson in the Hyde case, where wisness had been in Washington, D. C., and never heard of the existence of such a bank thore as that in the Hyde case. Defence urged the difference that Gen. Wilson was acquainted with the matter. The wit ness now on the stand only swears to the acquaintance of another man.

Mr. Jones.—But the statement was by a man one of the owners of the bank, who says he never knew of the bank.

The Court allowed the witness to go on and show that the man, his informant, was an owner.

snow that the man, his informant, was an owner.

Mr. Evans—The man was Mr. Haverty. It think his name is D. Haverty. He called to see me in November. I had just bought the kerneter I now publish. He came to me to see about quoting the bills. From what he said I gained she idea he was one of the owners. He purported to redeem it at 184 South Water treet. It is hard to say where this money was nade. I have no personal knowledge as to the same. Haverty told me where it was made.

The counsel for the proaccution here stated. The counsel for the prosecution here stated hat he would ask for a continuance of the case, o introduce witnesses to show that the Hart-ord Exchange Bank notes are manufactured in

The defence urged it was too late for a con-inuance. Adjourned to this A. M.

THORNTONIANA-FAMILY AND CHURCH MATTER town of Thornton in this county, which from a family has spread in a church, thence to the community, and thence to the Circuit Court of Cook Co., where it comes up in the case of assault, People vs. Joseph L. Galliner, the complaining witness being a Mrs. Richards, wife of a respectable physician of Thornton, where all the part are of standing in church and state. It see are of standing in church and state. It seems from the evidence that the impression got abroad in Thoraton that in his wife's absence, some time ago, Mr. Galliner went out among the young ladies rather too gallinaceously, the name of a Miss Pringle getting mixed up with his in a manner that shook the Sewing Circle to its centre, and created a fearful schism in the the Maternal Association.

Finally in a church meeting some time since Mrs. E. rose in the congregation, and was

Galliner, when the latter, not finding the same to the peace of his mind, rose, and in a tone which he certainly never used towards Miss Pringle, addressed the speaker, Mrs. R., and shaking his fist near her facial accessry, threatened to "spoil her face if she did not hold her jaw." This brought matters to a crisis, Mr. Galliner was extinguished by the deacons and others, and lead off, and a terrible tempest in a certific sensed.

vostry ensued.

Mrs. Richards brought the suit as above, which resulted yesterday, after a hearing of the whole affair in a verdict of Not Guilty. The weather, within the past tw

New Adbertisements.

WANTED.-By a gentleman, his wife and son of sevent on years of age, parior and bed rooms unfurnished, with board—in a good location is South Division, and for which a fair price will be paid. A dress W., Box 827 or Woman. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Send name, residence and price, to this office, ad dreased "H. tol." TO RENT —A New and Desirable Cottage, containing seven apa tments, 146 Carroll st., 510 per month. Foression February 1st., Apply 1st., Ap JUSA RECEIVED—More of those
Men's fine, Franch Calf, Double Soled Pegged Book
at the sheap Hoot and Shore Store, 189 Lake street.
Japa 14* NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN

The following gentlemen were elected an Ex

cutive Committee:
Fernando Jones, A. C. Scoville, Jacob H.
tinger, E. N. Chapman, Adolph Mueller, D.
Hawley, Frank Schock, J. P. Smith, A. Gar

After listening to a number of practical and

telling speeches, the Club adjourned to meet uext Monday evening at Cline's corner of Arch

been organized by the appointment of Mayor Haines as Chairman, and S. S. Greeley as Sec relary, remarks were made by Messra. Geo Steel, G. S. Hubbard, C. L. Beers, G. W. Gage E. Bixby and others, upon the productiveness of the prairie lands around Chicago, detailing the modes of reclaiming, and the cucess attend

E. Broy and onners, upon the productives of the prairie lands around Chicago, detailing the modes of reclaiming, and the cuccess attendant thereupon.

A communication was read from Mr. Charles F. Volk, endorsed by F. C. Hoffmann, Esq., suggesting the employment of an agent, who should correspond with the various emigrant aid societies, and should visit some of the Leaports of Viscon for the nursons of directing emigrants.

The Chair named as the committee on organ ration the following gentlemen: Charles Walk

Police Matters.—A woman named Mary Co

ing grain about the depot, and James Wain, Thomas Welch and John Green, three boys

about twelve years of age, belonging to the same gang, came to the Police Court yesterda

asking to be sent with their comrades gone b

permitted to lead their young scions home.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY. -- Two men

prothers, named Charles and John Nibbie who

to grain dealers. Under this charge the above

been in the habit of buying the grain of the boy

at a cent a pound, and in other cases at from ter to fifteen cents a bushel. John was discharged

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn stree and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. The will be well done and at prices to suit the time

will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the mechanics and working men of this city in favor of organizing a National Republican Club for the coming Municipal and Presidential campaign, on Saturday evening next, January 21st, at half past seven o'clock, at the hall of the Cameron and Lincoln Club, Jones' Block) No. 205 Randolph street, up stairs. All mechanics and laboring men are invited to be present and take part in the organization.

At the request of many mechanics. jal9-3t

"Cirr Hotel."—We have reduced our rate for day board to \$3.50 per week, from date. R. Somens & Co. Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860. jal7-1m

ZOUAVE SEGARS.-J. G. Oakley's No. 54, Clari

Coal Oils at 85 cents P gallon. Kero sene and other Oils in proportion, at the Lam and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark St. jn6-2w

\$40,000; CLORING OUT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE.—McDougall, Fenton & Co., 190 Lake streot, offer their entire stock at manufacturer's wholesale cost prices, until all are sold. jail-6

On Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock, MINN iE youngest child of Oliver R. and Mary Jewett Butler, and I year and to days.

20 days.

Funeral Friday at 10 A. M., from their residence, 186
West Washington street.

Whatted (Coun.) papers please copy.

At the Water Cure in Cierciand, on Sunday morning, and 1864. The County of the County

DO YOU WANT NEW SETTS

BILL HEADS for 1800? or

Cardo, Circulars,

Handbills, Posters,

Shipping Receipts,

Dray Receip s,

Insurrance Policies,

Real Notices

his brother was held to bail to appear.

S. S. GREELEY, Secretary.

road and Lasalle street.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. This association shall be called the Third Ward Republican Club of Chicago, and is established for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the party in the Ward, and shall be auxiliary to the regular city Republican Cluo, when such an one shall be organized.

Article 2d. The officers shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee of nine, to be elected every three months. There shall also be a Census Committee, to take the name and political preferences of every voter in the district to which they may be appointed by the Executive Committee. Chicaro, Jan. 12th. 18/6. HADBOURNE & WETHERBE 212 South Water street, mittee.
Article 3d. The Club shall meet at different
places in the Ward, at such times and places as
may be designated at the time of adjournment
of each meeting, or by the Executive Committee. lowances on property.

2. s. chapmounns. (jai9 bi55 jm) 0, y. wetherns. BOILER WANTED .- A Good Meeting of Heal-Estate Owners.
In pursuance of a call issued in the papers, public meeting was held in the Recorder's court-room, on Tuesday evening, January 17, or the purpose of devising means for the en-

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY Was postponed, will commence on Friday evening, Jan'y 20, 18ed, at Murical Union Hall, in Methodist Church Block, 1319 bible 32 NOTICE — My note to Alfred Lambergo, of date Jan. 14, 1860, for \$75 65 having been obtained by false and audulent representations as d with your a wilantle consideration. I shall connect payment thereof.

January 18, 18c0. NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership herefore excl.ing between the undersigned and Alterdore was desired by said Lamberson was desired by said Lamberson was desired by said Lamberson having soid relative time said concern to W. P. Apthrop on the 44th day of January, 1969, and on that day having resider from said firm. Said Jamberson has now no interest nor registed in Lay or said pertnership effect, on power to January 18, 1860.

Dated Chicago, January 18, 1860. A small?

The firm of amer & Kinge is this day dissolved by mm that someont. The accounts of the store will be settled by Andreas rands, and the accounts of the Tannery and disbastices will be as the by Keward Kinge, who are respectively authorized to use the name of the late firm for this content of the state of th

WE HAVE FOR THE TRADE

Resolved that this meeting approve the pian offered, and recommend it to the consideration of property-owners.

Further remarks were made by Messra, Chas, Walker, Peter Page, and H. Greenebaum, upon the subject of fostering manufactures, and inviting immigration. Gen. R. K. Swift anggested the division of the general field of inquiry into departments, each one to be referred for investigation to a special committee to be appointed from such citizens of Chicago as feel interest in the general prosperity of the city; the committees to collect such facts as beer upon the particular subjects entrusted to them, with the special vi wof ascertaining what new branches of industry may be started here for the employment of labor and capital.

Whereupon it was voted that the Chair appoint a committee on organization, whose duty it shall be to appoint committees from the citizens at large upon the subjects of agriculture, drainage, manufactures of wooden and iron products, manufacture of fabries, supply of coal, immigration, printing and publishing, finance, and such other subjects as should seem desirable.

The Chair named as the committee on organization. Which we guarantee will give To the Members of the Bar.

Law Books,
mprising the principal portion of the Law Library of T WRITING DEPARTMENT OF Bryant, Bell & Stratton's

Panos, Meloscone, and the Minus of ments promptly at ended to.

Ments promptly at ended to.

Ments repaired at short notice,

N. GOOLD, No. 28 Lake-21, (second floor,)

N. GOOLD, No. 28 Lake-21, (second floor,)

Opposite Tremost House. MASTER'S SALE .- State of Illi-

THE BURLINGTON Hawk Eue. AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL

La published Bully, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and erculsies largely in Iows, Illinois ard X-braska. C. H.
Serven, Advertising Ageut, 61 Beathorn stevet, and Runde
& Langdon, Chicago, and S. M. Pettinglit & Co., New York
and Bo ton, sre authorized to receive advertisements for
the "Hawk Eye."

JYB566 2W.

Proprietor. \$15,000 WORTH OF THE BOOTS AND SHOES, For sa'e at cost at

WELLS 63 - - Randolph Street, - - 16 THEY MUST BE SOLD. THEY BE and heavy calf custom boots for pairs Men's fine and heavy calf custom boots for pairs with the first sevent Boots from \$4,00 to 4,00 to 5,00 to 6,00 THEY MUST BE SOLD.

With a great variety of Boys, Youths, Messes and Chiltren's Boots and Shoes at the lowest rates. Terms cash.

jy18b445 2w 165 Randolph street, Metropolitan Block INITED STATES MAIL,-CORK, LIVERPOOL, and all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Connent of Europe, celling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland
THE MONTHEAL MAIL

Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. Angle Saxon Balantine, I new sant, Considing)
Quicker, Chespeat and mot confortable see passage,
Fare from Chicago or Allward cet O queenstown (Cork)
Livery tool:
First Class, according to state to the
Science, Conne with concentrations and the object workshops.
Return Tickets, First Case, 2 od for 6 monits, \$10 and \$2
Science, Conne Acoustan found with cons. p. od for a memory is and St.
Steering.

Ostillarities is used for her diag out passingers from all the
principal towns of Great Britain and Franad, by above
stem acre or railing uses apply to the Company's General
Agente Sakel & Searie. 19 Water street, Liverpoo, Cork
and Dublin, and 33 Broyalows. New York, Wm. Graham
Debtin and 33 Broyalows. New York, Wm. Graham
Detroit a Milwanke R. R., Milwanke, or to

Agenta True K Esirvay Office,
Grand True K Esirvay Office,
Grand True K Esirvay Office,

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100
one management from Detruct, Mich., To
PORTLAND, ME.

ONE CHANGE OF CARS Chicago and Liverpool ART RECREATIONS—Treats of his store of the works, and his deed of drawing, publishes, and finer works, and as stores of valuable infinite in pilathy officed that child cannot or. It is aplentially illinotrated, and not a sixty of 126 by all books officers, or sart by mail, hose paid to And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATE AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEA & RES, saling from Portland every Salurday, and from Liverpool every Wed General Notices.

CT. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHI-JOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

A GENTS AND CANVASSERS

PAXES. TAXES, TAXES.-The \$1000 TO ANY ONE WISH-Association — There will be a meeting of the Members of the Fireson's Henevoient Association, at the Association Ball, on Frids, the golds inst. at 75, 40 clock r. w. to take action on a risk in proposed smendments to the Condition of the Condi

now on hand a large Stock of the best quality of East re Cost. (a nthrestic and Bituminous) consisting of the towning kinds; all sid which we offer to the public at the cost of the cost

A SSIGNFE'S NOTICE.—Otis G. A SSIGN FE'S NOTICE,—Otts G,
Carter baving assigned to us all his property, noise,
accounts and evidences of deist, for the benefit of the size
ditors of the late firm of

F CARTER & CABEREY,
Jewelers, of Chicago, Illinois.—All persons having claims
against said firm are requested to present the same to us
for adjustment, withis thirty days from the date hereof, at
Ne, 4 Matien Lane, New York, or at the office of Coraell
& Jameson, our Attorsers, 26 Unix street, Chicago, Ill.

SETH A. HALE,
Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1800.

Jal's 508-1m

Between Wells and Lasal's, Chicago.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860. sed and horrified by the daily progross intemperance of speech is the e, furious criminations and recriminations. Senate, open declarations in favor of ion, and excitement which is without parslarm not for the perpetuity of the Union, bu for the peace, good name and dignity of the

We beg of the Republicans there assembled to be not driven from the discret course that they have marked out by the personal abuse, insane uproar and furious bluster with those whom they are contending. The occasion calls for the continued display of that wis furbearance that has marked their action since the fruitless season began. It is hard for men of sensibility to choke down the nature. us gesture, they will permit no one of their privileges to be assailed with impunity, no one of their official prerogatives to be dimin-

the cause. Let not that be imperitled by any mistake which a hot temper and an erring cans, and, as sure as truth, nothing essary for its triumph.

DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH. Whatever Mr. Douglas' northern supporters may say, as to the disposition of the Southern Democracy toward him as a possible candidate for the Presidency, there is not a shadow of doubt, that at this time, he is less in favor ith the magnates of his party in that end o the Union, than ever before. If at Charlestter sovereigns of the free St onld succeed in convincing the Southern ed, the certainty that he would le e, North Carolina and Louisiana, by the

tual camper upon the exertions of his friends, and sufficient reason why he should be kept off the track. It is, we prerful in the free States than any other the other assertion that he has any appreciable strength at the South. No latter section, and either Houston, Guthormer. It whatever way, then, his prospects

the Republicans will have the pleasure of making a fight against him. It is the policy nds to magnify his chances in ate except that in which they happen to be wive for a while, will be exploded as soon as We copy two articles this morning—one from the Louisville Democrat, the other from the Nashville News—which contain not a little

ous consideration of such Northern Demo

WESTERN INTERESTS ENDAN-Some days ago we copied an article from the N. Y. Times, in which the writer called at on to the fact that the currying trade the West and much of its business were likel to be diverted from New York by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. That article, ve, is being followed up by others of a pers; and if we may judge by their tone, thing and every person of Western originsneer at Western business men, and to decr. Western credit, it is surprising to witness th ned among the "merchant princes" of said to the contrary, that the business of the

large proportion of her best customers, and the Canals and Railroads of the State will become very unproductive property. reluctant acknowledgement that the West is a power, considered with reference to her comind interests. Perhaps it may down upo the Wall street mind, by and by, that she is here is at present the same obliviousness tha has been with respect to the magnitude and value of her commerce. The N. Y. Cour for and Enquirer recites the facts as to the loss of Western trade, and proposes as a remedy to terminate the Trenty of Reciprocity with Caoada at the earliest possible day. This, that ournal appears to believe will be an easy task for the great State of New York. Says the

verted from New York city, she will lose

Is will be observed that the whole argument painst reciprocal free trade with Canada is New York city and the Canals and Railroads

Brown's Bronchial Troches!

the State. He advantages to the West are bearly admitted. "The Treaty of 1884 ene-bles Western products to reach the ocean at a least rate than they could by our own (the annot affeed to have it diversed from treaty must be terminated. Burely,

pirit of the New York press. The Wall street demand for the abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity, by calling for an en-largement of the free list, and for the negotia-

tion of a similar treaty with Cuba.

New AMERICAN CITCLOPAINA.

This great mislocal work has now reached its eighth rolume, and the high position it has obtained among scholars both in this country and in Europe renders it a triumphant success. The Editors, Massrs. Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. Dans, have engaged the ablest writers in the country to furnish articles upon that department of science, history, literature, and whatever else they, were most familiar, and as might be expected, the work thus far is the most complete and comprehensive summing up of human knowledge is its present advancement that now exists. The articles are rigidly condensed to the smallest compass consistent with a clear statement of facts and principles, and where the subject admits of it, beauty of style, and high literary polish are not neglected. The work has become a necessity to every public and private library in the land.

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It is a compliment to the intelligence and the

be properly mentioned.

It is a compliment to the intelligence and the taste of our citizens, that the Chicago agents for the publishers, Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., have so large a list of subscribers for the work. We sincarely hope it will be very largely ex-tended. BIBLE STORIES IN BIBLE LANGUAGE Now York: D. AFFLETON & Co. Chicago: S. C. GRICOS

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The Appletons are issuing this valuable work in capital style. The successive numbers cost a mere trifle and subscribers will soon find

a mere trins and subscribers will soon and themselves possessed of one of the best works for reference yet issued.

THE DIVINE HUMAN IN THE SCRIPTURES BY TATLOR LEWIS. New York: CARTER & BROTHERS. Chicago: Was Houres, 37 Webla &. Prof. Lewis of Union College, has long been known as one of our ablest scholars and deepest religious thinkers. The subject of the pre-sent volume is well calculated to call out the best powers of the author. We commend it to

attention.

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These are stories of "fe among the poor.
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THE MISSING LINK, OR BIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOMES OF THE LONDON FOUR. NOW YORK-CASTER & BORDERS, Chingo: Wm. Homes, No. 37 Wells Martin. This little work will interest, philanthropists in those great duties to which they devote their energies. It will do any man good to read it. We find the following new books upon our table from the house of S. C. Griggs & Co., for-future notice: "Edith Vaughan's Victory;" "Prince Char-

"Edith Vanghan's Victory;
ile;" "Self-Help;" The Crusades and Crusaders;" and "Poems of Two Friends."
The Prairie Traveller: A Hand Book for Over-land Expeditions. By RaxBooks B. Marct. apials U.S. Army. Published by starper & Boubers, New York. The author of this book has spent most of the active years of his life in exploring the interior of this continent, and may, therefore, be presumed to be a safe guide to the inexperienced traveler upon "the Plains." He states in language clear and concise, the results of his ex-perience. He explains the advantages of the different routes to California and Oregon; the mode of organizing companies; the relative merits of muies and oxen; mode of packing stores and provisions; the proper amount of supplies, clothing and arms; the treatment of animals; the method of finding and purifying water; fording rivers, and crossing deserts and mountains; sanitary considerations; defence erainst Indian attacks; hunting of game, etc. by any possibility can benefit the emigrant in his fatigning sod dangerous journey. About eighty pages are devoted to Itineraries—twenty-eight in number—showing the distances between camping places, the chamber of the company of t camping places, the character of the roads and the facilities for procuring wood, water and grass on the principal routes between the Mis-sissippi river and the Pacific Ocean. The book is just what it pretends to be—"A Hand-book for Overland Expeditions," and it is surprising

small a compass.

With emigrants setting out from the Western
and Southern States, the overland route will
always be the favorite one. Compared with the Isthmus route, it is much less expensive and altogether the bealthiest. True, it has its dangers, but with such a guide as the "Prairie Traveler," none which may not be avoided. The book under notice is illustrated with about thirty highly finished wood cuts and an accu-rate man of the vari as overland routes. Herrate map of the various overland routes. Here and there, scattered through its pages, are some curious aneedotes, all interesting and many very amaning—but the public and the class for whom the book was particularly written will be some the less grateful to Capt. Marcy that his book s entertaing as well as useful. One evidence of the value of the work is found in the fac that it is published by authority of the War Department.

The Wheeling Intelligencer thus contrasts the rank pro-slavery sentiments of Governor Leich or's last message, with those of the Ruffne pamphlet, endorsed by him ten or twelve year

go: Said Dr. Ruffeer and John Leicher: "We esteem it a sad and humili "We esteem it a sad and humiliating fac which should penetrate the heart of every Vi ginian, that from the year 1790 to this time, Vi ginian has lost more people by emigration the all the old free Nataes together. Up to 184 when the isst cenaus was taken, (this was ani-recollect in 1847,) she had lost more by seart two hundred thousand. She has sent, or rath we should say, she has diven from her sold: least one third of all the emigrants who hav gone from the oldStates to the sew. Noveth another third have gone from the other of slave States. Many of these multitudes wh have left the slave States have shouned the r giona of slavery, and settled in the free cour tries of the West. They were generally issue gions of slavery, and settled trious and enterprising white men, who four by sad experience, this a country of slaves we not the country for them. It is a truth, a certain truth, that slavery drives free before a farmers, mechanics, and all, and some of the best of them, too, out of the country, and fill their places with

their families in a country of happier prospects; others became they cannot gad profitable employment among slaveholders; others, industrious and high spirited working men, will not stay in a country where slavery degrades the working man.

So much from extract. It will serve to show what Mr. Letcher's opinions were in the prame of his tile and strength. Compare this with his message.

EM. PORT NO DESIGNATION OF COMME

Projects of sive States. 188,08,08

Total if A in the States and Francisco in States and Francisco in States and Francisco in States and Indicates a statement in going the rounds of the Democratic papers, and in quoted in Congress by grave Senators. The impression sought to be created is, that the Slare States are the great producers of the country, and that the North is comparatively barren. The first state millions of gold produced by free labor in California, the Washington Constitution leaves out of the calculation! The sighty-four millions set down as the products of the Slave and Free States, is insmided Slave and Free States, is intended to convey a falsehood to the mind of the reader, by leaving him to suppose that half at least of that amount was the product of the Slave States; when, as a matter of fact, hardly one million of it was produced in the South. The exports to foreign countries during the year 1859, from the Free and Slave States were act-

Slave States, exchairely—Cotton.
Totacco.
Koes and Turpentite.
Rice.
Tar and Pitch.
Brown dogst. EXPORTS OF FREE STATES.

Califore's gold min-s.
Fisher-s-mi-racing spermacet, and washe clis,
drier and salt fish.

Cool.

4,469,974 608,696 164,681

as the product of the slave States were grown in the free States—perhaps enough to balance the articles of Southern products enumerated the articles of Southern products cumulcuted in the Northern list. The clave States, it will be seen, depend almost exclusively upon one product—cotton—and have no manufacturing industry to create articles for export; while the free States have many natural products, and immense manufacturing power. The free States export annually more than one hundred millions' of dollars worth of manufactured art cles of all kinds to the South, besides supplying ern manufactures solely because they can readif yet just what they need, and at cheaper prices than anywhere cise. If the slave States were compelled to buy all the articles they consume from Earope, they would never bring home a collar from the sale of their cotton and tobacco, but would be continually in debt to foreign countries. They save tens of millions a year by purchasing from the artizans of the free States. No political contingency—no dis-uniom—can seriously interfere with this law of reciprocal supply and demand. Whether the Union remains one, or is divided into many parts, the Northern and Southern sections of the country will always buy from and sell to each other. The North wants the raw products of the South, and the South, the manufactured articles of the North, not excepting superfine

flour, sugar cured hams and Boston ice.

But in comparing the exports of the respective sections of the country during the past year, it must be born in mind that the exports of Northern cereals have been unusually light—much below the average of former years—and the prices realized were also low; while on the other hand the cotton crop of the South was remarkably heavy and was sold at high prices. The reversal of these conditions would have caused the exports of the South to kick the beam.

It may not be amiss to mention that Northern merchants furnished the ships that exportflour, sugar cured hams and Boston ice ern merchants furnished the ships that export ed the products of the South to foreign markets and negotiated the sale of those products. Ex-cluding Baltimore—which is a free-labor city, and belongs to the north in feeling and interest— the Slave State cities hardly own an ocean ship. Raising cotton and breeding staves constitute ing ability of the Slave over the Free States! ple are self-supporting, earning their bread be the sweat of their own brows. In the South for millions of Slaves toil and drudge in the cotto tobacco, and hemp fields. Two millions whites toil not, neither do they spin, but your the hard, uncompensated earnings of the bondsmen, and five millions of niggerless whites too proud to labor in competition with Africa slaves, and too poor to subsist without labor drag out a miserable, poverty-stricken exist-ence, ignorant and debased from their cradles to their graves. They harbor a deadly hatred against the poor slaves, foolishly laying the cause of their own degradation to the doors of he servile race, and not to the accursed sy the service race, and not to the accurace system of bondage which could not exist a year but for themselves. It was to open their eyes to this very important fact, that Helper wrote his book, addressed to the five millions of non-slaveholders in the South. The uproof it has created mongthe sieveholders shows that he hit then among the size enough responses that he had them a shot between wind and water. They tremble lest his array of livepressible figures, his irrefutable facts, and his flery appeal to the five millions of poor whites, may reach their beclouded comprehension and tear the scales from their eyes, and reveal to them the real cause of their deplorable condition in this life—wel knowing that if once enlightened they can no longer be lead about with rings in their noses

to do the bidding of the dominant caste, at the cost of their own manhood, independe ce and respectability. Is it to be wondered, then, that the oligarchy have launched such a herricane their eyes to the truth? Curcaso.

Iowa Legislature. DES MOUNES, IOWN, Jan. 18, 1660.

The first week of the session of the eight The first week of the session of the eighth General Assembly of Iowa has passed. The preliminary matters of organization have been disposed of, but not without developing the policy of the Democratic party of this State henceforth. On Wednesday last Gov. Kirkwood was inaugurated, and read his mangural message; and on Saturday Hoo. James Harlan was re-elected U. S. Senator for hix years from March 4th, 1861. At the Republican caucus on Thursday night, he was the unanimous choice upon the first bollot; indeed the public min the Democracy, a new feature in their policy seems to be to get rid of the superanualed in-cumbents of high positions in her councils, and fill their places with the most vigorous minds the party contains. Hence General Augusta Desar Dodge was finally and easily let with the farewell complimentary vote of fifty two Democrats, for U. S. Senator. • It was the struggle with Democracy in the

It was the struggle with Democracy in the last campaign, siter it was found that Dedge could not be elected Governor, to secure the Legislature, and in consideration of the distinguished personal and funcial services of the General, Lusppose, he was pramised the nomination for the U.S. Senate. He got it and came within twenty votes of tying Mr. Har-lan! So departs the General, with all his pomp

lan! So departs the General, with all his pomp and feathers, with all his prestige of long service, diplomatic skill Red foreign airs, into the first of departed and glorified saints of Democracy. Requised in pace.

The great Siste issue, as made by Democrats in the two last campaigns, has been Republican satracaganes. But heretofore the Democrats have, as a body, voted for the largest salaries, and freest expenditures of the public monays. They then andertook to saddle all the responsibility apon the Republican party because it had the majority—was the party in power. But the journals came in, and the recorded ayes and he majority—was the party in power. But use oursain eams in, and the recorded ayes and nays proved to the people that if the Republi-nus had been extravagant, the Democrats had last the recent orticers that they were again; so, and so the people bad no assurance that they would be any batter off with them in power. The ungungent failed. They awoke on the mor-ning after election to find that they had stabbed them elves.

This assion a new policy is started. Ever assistant officer in the Legislature has been vet of for by ayes and nay, and the Democra have spoken and voted against them and it office, on the ground that the office need not

capital. Of course the leaders concoct the plans, while the looks throw the lines and out the bait. A day or two since a batch of a dotte or so of the read-bittons were thrown in at the State Auditor. Whenever they will find that J. W. Cuttell has audited an unjust claim, or filebed money from the treasury by a fraudulent warrant, it will be time for us to go out of power, and it not till then, the Democracy will get both hungry and cold standing outside.

I will not speak of the various reports and measures, as I suppose you have received them ere this, and have also been poisted on the duly proceedings by your daily correspondent.

There is an evident contest between Judge Claggett and Gov. Baker for the leadership of the Democratic forces. You will remember that, two years since, very numerously signed petitions were presented to the Legislature for the impeachment of Judge Claggett, who was them on the bench as District Judge. Thos proceedings seem to have acriously affected the Judge's standing with his party, and he seems to think it worth while to make a special effort in behalf of Democracy to regain caste. But be is fast overdoing the thing. Scarcely a question can be put but the ex-Judge is on his feet and his bits best efforts put forth for distinction. There is such a thing as a man talking himse finto obscurily, and Claggett is evidently on that track. into obscurity, the Uniger.

Gov. Baker (who is the ex-Governor of New Hampshire) is more conservative, and will come out finally as their leader, though not without a contest with the Judge, who declared the other day, when the Governor was spaken of as their leader, that the Democratic party in that House recognized no leaders.

leader, that the Democratic party in that House recognized no leaders.

On Thursday Claggett made the longest speech of the session so far, in opposition to the printing of the mangural message, charging the Governor with sympathy with John Brown, and branding the message as an insult to the House. The pro-slavery procivities of the Judge were manifest; but his loud declamation against the message did not stop the House from ordering 7,500 copies to be printed in English, and several thousand in German, Holland and Norwegian. This week the real business, I hope, will commence.

PARM AND GARDEN. eeting of the State Horticultural Se THIRD DAY-JANUARY 12.

no remedy has yet been found. At present the tree is healthy, and should be more largely planted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President, Samuel Edwards, of La Molle; Corresponding Secretaries, T. Starr, Alton, and H. C. Freeman, of La Sa le; Treasurer, S. G. Minkler, Kendal: County. Vice Presidents—one for each Congressional District, were elected as follows: 1st. L. Montague; 2d, J. W. Wakeman, Cottage Hill; 3d, K. W. Wakerman, Wilming ton; 4th, N. Overman, Canton; 5th, — Scarboro, Quincy; 6th, J. A. Hilliard; 7th, — Hostetter, of Decatur; 8th, C. A. Montross, Centralia; 9th, G. H. Baker, South Pass; thus making a complete change of officers, with the exception of Mr. Starr. They are all working men, and well known throughout the State. The next annual meeting is to be held at Bloomington some time in December next.

In the afternoon the Society accepted an invitation from the officers of the Normal School to visit the new building now in progress.

The building is a firm one, and stands on a high swell of the prairie, overlooking the city. The architect has made a too free use of wood about the windows and cornices. In these days of iron fronts, window caps and sills of wood are in had taste.

CULTIVATION OF THE APPLE was again resumed, but as no new facts were elicited, we will not take up time to report it.

EXENCISO.

Praf. Wilbur delivered an eloquest lecture on

Prof. Wilbur delivered an eloquent lecture on plain and prairie soils. This part of the prairie coun ry was once covered with a deep ses, like the sea of Saragossa when the regetation and drift of other climes settled, and formed beds of coal—of drift, born down from distant mountains, and carried out into this sea, or the large rivers, are now forming deltas. Some mighty power raised the country from beneath the waters, not entirely at first, but left a lake, whose southern limit was the grand chain through which the waters broke, forming the OURTH DAY—JANUARY 13—INPLEMENT FOR CLAY

two plows for deep tillage. The evidence wan in favor of the Double Michigan, on account o superior work. Many of these plows have been poorly made—they should in all cases be made of cast steel. No orchardist should buy one o

Common steel.

APPLES FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Best twelve varieties, considering hardness productiveness, quality and profit.

Summer.

Red Astracham—Hardy, productive, and profitable. table.

Early Pennock—Early and abandant bearer, and best market fruit of its season.

Carolina Red —June, productive, early bearer, growth slow.

Fall. growth slow.

Fall:

Maiden's Blush—Very beautifui, an abundant bearer, excellent for cooking and drying.

Fameuse Snow—Hardy, excellent, profitable.

Keswick Codlin—An early bearer, very valuable for culturary purposes.

Keswick Community purposes. Winter. Dominie-Great bearer, good quality, pro itable.
Jonathan—Hardy, excellent, profitable,
White Pippin—Good quality, productive, will
take the place of the Newtown Pippin.
Winesap—Good and profitable in all localties.
Willow Twig-Good bearer and best late keeper, poor tree in nursery.
Little Red Romanite-Contains the dollars nd cents. For a Sweet Apple—Talman Sweeting.

GREATER NUMBER OF VARIETIES.

Summer—Benout, Sweet Jam.

Fail—Bambo, Lowell.

Winter—Fulton, Swaar, Yellow Bellflower Roman Stem.
Messrs. Galusha, Overman, and Montagne ob-iected to Lutle Romanite.
Mr. Overman moved to substitute Sweet Ro-manite. Lost. Mr. Galusha moved to insert Rawles Janit.

TWELTE VOR CENTEAL ILLINOIS—BEST
TWELTE VARIATIES.
Summer—E. Harvest, Car. Red Juno, Benoni.
Fall—Maiden's Blush, Fameuse, Rambo.
Winter—Jonathan, Yellow Bellflower, Rawles
Junet, Dominie, Winesap, Willow Twig.
Summer—Sweet Juno, Red Astrachan, Early
Pennock. Pennock.

Pall—Hallkes Sweet, K. Codlin, Fall Wine.

Winter—Buckingham, Peck's Pleasant, White
Pippin, Newtown Pippin, Tallman Sweet, Carolina.

Summer-Early Harvest, Red June, Red As trachan.
Fall-Maiden's Blush, Buckingbam, Rambo.
Winter-tiawles Janet, White Winter Pearmais, Limber Twig, Winesap, Yellow Bell-flower, and Newtown Pippin.

main, Limber Twig, Winesap, Yellow Bellflower, and Newtown Pippin.

EXTRA LIST.

Pryor's Red, Carolina
Mr. Starz moved to strike out Rambo and insert Fall Wine. Lost. The lists were then
adopted as reported by the committee.

Export of Committee on Agricultural and
Horticultural Education was then read and taken up for consideration. [We give the report
in another place in full.—Ess. P. & T.] The
discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee to ask the concurrence of the State Board
of the Agricultural Society, and to call a Convention to consider the matter. The plan is to
ask the Legislature to give the use of the Normal farm for an experimental farm, orchard-dand
gorden, and to soid lectures on agriculture and
horticulture to the Normal School department.
The amount asked will be about \$10,000 per annum. This moreoment has nothing to do with
the exploded Industrial enterprise that has figured so largely in former times.

We cannot give the after two reports, baving left
for home on the three "clock trafa" During our
elay were industrial enterprise that has figured so largely in former times.

We cannot give the after two reports, baving left
for home on the three "clock trafa" During our
elay were industrial or several citizens of
Bloomington for courtusies rendered, and an a
general thing the members were sindly received
into private tamiles. One fact is apparent, that
the citizens are an open-legared and generous
people, and are awake to the benefits resulting
from holding these meetings in their midst, as
it will give a new impulse to orcharding and
gardening, both regetable and ornamental.

BOW OF FIGHT.

The show of fruit was not large but great. the tuning or a save escated, "that all slaves shall have the liberties and Christian usage which the law of God, established in Israel concerning such persons, doth morally require." In Connecticet, not only was the filling of a slave murder, but the master was liable to be such by the slave "for beating, or wounding, or for immoderate chastisening." A slave was also capable "of holding property in character of a devisee or legatee."—Judge Bore. According to the same authority, a slave in Connecticut, differed from an apprentice mainly in that he served during life. Dr. Thompson, of New York, an extreme Abolisionist, says, "The Hebrew law of servitude regarded the slave as a parson under limited obligations to his master." Dr. Caalmars asys, "Distinction ought to be made between the character of a system and the character of the persons whom circums and the character of the persons and the per

gardening, both vegetable and ornamental.

The show of fruit was not large, but specimens all good. K. K. Jones, S. G. Minkler, Dr. Warder, C. R. Overman, F. K. Phenix and M. B. Bateham, were the exhibitors. Renamed Several papers in the Inorthwest are strongly recommending the Hon. Abraham Lincoln for the preadency. We do not concur with him in some of his views, but there is much good in Abraham's bosom. Louisville Journel.

LECTURE ON SLAVERY.

in the North Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening, Jan. 15, 1846.

day evening last Dr. Rice's Chu

nstitution itself.
The Dr. spoke as follows:

institution itself.

The Dr. spoke as follows:

The principles of moral reform, stated in preceding lectures, if kept in view, may guide us to correct conclusions in regard to Slavery.

There are several reasons urging to a calm discussion of this subject at the present time. First, it has important bearings upon the question of the inspiration of the Scriptures; for its well known that the opinions adopted by many on both sides of the question has led them to indiceity. Secondly, it has important bearings upon the unity, the peace, and the efficiency of the Church of Christ. We are all familiar with the painful agitations and divisions which have been produced by discordant view—and the end is not yet. It has, thirdly, very important bearings upon the Church, of which I am an hamble minister; for it is almost these only Church that has withstood the division influences, and which is alroag both in the free and in the slaveholding States. Resisting both surferense, the Presbyterian Church has the frames, the Presbyterian Church has the frames, the Presbyterian Church has the saveryism by ultraists in the North. Now, since both of these charges cannot possibly be true, it may be that seither is true. This is the more likely, since under the influence of excited feelings and prejudices, men seldom see clearly, or represent things truly. I need scarcely say, that in this latitude, and of late, great reproach has been attempted to be heaped upon the Presbyterian Church on account of its supposed to the connection with alwayer. The time has fully conne, therefore, for us to clearly define our own position.

come, therefore, for us to clearly define our own position.

It is especially proper for me to do this, innamed as the last paper adopted by the General Assembly on the unbject of slavery, and which has been endorsed by two succeeding Assemblies, was drafted by myself; and inasmuch as the last Assembly, with extraordioary unan mity, honored me with a Prolessorship in the important Theological Seminary founded in this city. On these accounts, it is, doubtless, that the enemies of the Church have, of late, directed their attacks specially against me—boping thereby to damage the Courch. It becomes especially my cuty, therefore, to defend her against these assaults.

As to nyself, I have not the slightest interest

7. I took it to be the duty of masters not only to give their slaves all needed food, clothing and shelter, and to treat them kindly, but to afford them the opportunity to receive religious instruction, and to read the word of God. Christ said—"Search the Scriptares;" and no legislature has the right to forbid any man to do

legislature has the right to forbid any man to do this.

8. I hold it to be the duty of those concerned with Slavery to elevate their slaves and prepare them for freedom, whenever divine Providence shall open the way for them to enjoy it.

In view of these truths, I hold that Slavery—especially in our country—originated in violence and wickedness; that it is always an evil to both parties; that the tendency of the Gospel is gradually to abolish it. I need scarcely say, therefore, that I cannot defend the Slave Code as it exists in the Southern States. Many of the lass ought to be repealed or amended. I must say, before proceeding with the argument, that I make a disinct on between the responsibility of those who introduced Slavery, la us ought to be repealed or amended.

I must say, before proceeding with the argument, that I make a distinct on between he responsibility of those who introduced Slavery, and of those who have subserved it. On this point I have something to say hereafer, I only remark now—that one generation may introduce evils into a country which it may require several generations to remove.

Taking there views, I deny that the rel tion between master and slave is necessarily sinful. In my debate with Rev. Mr. Blanchard (as the representative of Gov. Chase and nine other gentlemen) the following was the question: "I absention in the representative of Gov. Chase and nine other gentlemen) the following was the question: "I absention in an advantage of the representative of Gov. Chase and nine other gentlemen) the following was the question of the representative of Gov. Chase and nine other gentlemen) the following was the question: "I then ministance, and now maintain, the megative on this question, and proced to the proof.

1. the first argument I offer, is a presumptice proof that the overwhelming majority of wise and good men, in past ages and in, the present, have understood the Scriptures to teach that the relation is not necessarily sinful. Dr. Gualmers, as already remarked, pronounces the doctrine that slaveholding is an in staef," "a factious and new principle, which not only wants, but which contractees the authority of Scripture and apostolic example, and, indeed, has only been heard of in Christendom within these few years." Is it credible, that on such a subject, the Church of God and all good men have been blind, utterly misunderstanding the Scriptures, for eighteen hundred years? If so, we certainly need an infallible interpreter. It is a fact that sharery existed in New England for many years, and was never, to any extern, made anatter of discipline in the Churches at all, till abolished by the civil in. This fact is atted on the floor of the Consociation of R. Island, and it was not disputed. It is, moreover,

tions. The Church of God has had to deal with it nearly four thousand years, and through the whole of that period wise and good men have been, with comparatively few exceptions, very nearly agreed. And yet, during the last thirty or forty years, the constant, earnest discussion of it has resulted in no approximation to agreement, but in greater divergence. This is true, not only as between men in the free and slave-holding States, but as between men in the free States, and even in other countries. The divisions in churches, where formerly peace and unity existed, are the sad proof.

This state of things is the more remarkable, when we remember that the differences are not slight, but as between the darkness of midnight and the clear light of noonday. For example, Rev. Jas. Duncan, in a book republished, in 1840 by the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Society, uses such language as this: "The crime of slave-holding may, by a very short process of reasoning, be shown to be much more aggravated than a common set of murder"—"a degree of theft as much more aggravated than horse-atealing as a man is better than a borse." And a Congregational Association in the Northwest recently resolved, that "the practice of slaveholding is justly regarded as 'the sum of all villainies," and, therefore, they refuse to hold Christian fellowship with slaveholders.

On the other hand, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, resolved, that alaveholding is not, in itself, a bar to Christian fellowship in the layening by such men as Rev. Dr. A. Alexander, and Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, Rev. Dr. Tyler, of East Windsor Theological Seminary, Drs. Cunning ham and Chalmers, of Scotland, and a multitude of others, whose eminent learning and piety cannot be questioned. Dr. Chalmers pronounced the leading principle of Abolitionism "a factitions and new principle, which not only wants, but which contravenes the authority of Scripture and Apostolic example, and indeed, has only been heard of in Christendom within these few years, as if gotten up for

admiration of Dr. Cha'mers, who yet though himself an enemy of slavery. How shall we account for these wide differ-ences between men professing to draw their moral principles from the same unerring rule! Doubtless misconceptions as to what slavery is, and the complicated nature of the subject, have had much to do in causing it. However they may be accounted for, the fact that men reputed wise lifter so widely, is sufficient to show the dan-rer of forming hasty continues and the event be accounted for, the fact that men reputed wise ciffer so widely, is sufficient to show the danger of forming hasty opinions, and the exceeding folly of declamstation and desunciation on the subject. If ever there was a subject which demanded careful, thorough, impartial examination, this does. Some for different opinions are entertained respecting slavery. I. That slaveholding is, like blasphemy, sin per x—always and in all circumstances unful. 2. That sthough there may be cases in which the legal relation is justifiable, yet since slaveholders are generally layrants and sinners, the fact that a man is a slaveholder, is prima facia evidence of sin; and it is for him to prove his innocence. This opinion reverses the legal principle, that a man is presumed to be innocent till proved guilty. 3. That slavery is a great evil, originating in sin, but that circumstances may exist which justify slaveholding, for the time being. 4. That it is a purely civil matter, with which the Church has nothing to do, but to teach and enjoin the relative duties of master and slave. 3. That slavery is a D vine institution, or, at least is a specific or the Bible.

Bible?

2. My second proof that the relation of mater and slave is not necessarily a sinful relation, as derived from the application of the movulters and the golden rule to the facts of the case. The principle of that law requires me, as far as other paramount duties permit, to improve the condition of my suffering fellow-men Now, look at the slaves under the Roman code—every one of them at the mercy of their heathen owners, limble to be killed at any time without the slightest protection. Suppose any of those slaves, in the hands of oruel masters, should have importuned Christians to buy them, and suppose they had consented; now, what charge will you make against those Christian slaveholders? Not that they case we fine persons, for they found them slaves. Not that they, make persons, for they found them slaves. Not that they make the condition of the slaves leave the persons for the found them slaves. Not that they made the condition of the slaves leave the persons of the condition of the slaves leave the persons of the condition of the slaves leave their condition as far as they could. For Abolitionist seem to hold that the laws of Rome interposed obstacleds to emancipation. This, then, is the charge—that out of companion they improved their condition greatly; I at his a sin! Perhaps we may now see why the law of Moses allowed slaves to be purchased of the heathen; and why the Apostles did not exclude slaveholders from the Church. The conduction of the slaves was he Church has a might the relative duties of master and in the relative duties of master and for the Bible.

That slavery is a D vine institution, or, a magnitude by the Bible. S. That slavery is a D vine institution, or, a least, is sanctioned by the Bible.

Before we can arrive at any safe conclusion in regard to the moral obaracter of slavery and slaveholding, we must determine what slavery is widely different definitions are given, which account in part for the widely different opinions concerning it. Men discuss different things under the same name, and, therefore, their conclusions are different or opposite.

Some insist upon Aristotle's definition—"a slave is a tool with a soul in it." "Slavery," says as late writer of some notoriety, "is a system which divests human beings of the character and rights of persons, and reduces them to the

and rights of persons, and reduces them to the character of things having no rights." If this is slavery, then I admit slaveholding is alway and everywhere a great sin, which ought it exclude from the Church of God. It requires and everywhere a great sin, which ought to exclude from the Church of God. It requires no proof that that which robs a man of all rights and makes him a slave, is simful.

Paley defines slavery to be "an obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without contract or consent of the netrant." This definition was accepted by Dr. Wayland in his discussion with Dr. Fuller. According to Paley, this obligation may arise from cross, coptivity or debt. This definition makes slavery a thing radically different from the first definition given. It is, however, defective, in that it omits the corresponding obligation of the master.

The Princeton Reuse defines slavery to be the master's right to the service of the slave, involving the corresponding obligation to treath him as a was, guarding his rights as to family, compensation and religious instruction. See Review, Oct. 1844.

compensation and religious instruction. See B. view. Oct. 1844.

I accept this definition. That it is the true one, will appear from a few considerations. And here it is important to remark, that nothing should be allowed to enter into a definition which does connecssarily belong to the thing defined. To admit into a definition that which is merely accidental, or which may be abent, while yet the thing-exists, is to conforce and mislead.

Bearcold away in the Roman code of allower.

far better in the hands of good men; I have supposed.

2. My third proof that the relation between master and slave is not necessarily sinful, as derived from the teaching and the example of Christ and his Apostles. It is admitted that slavery existed and was recogn sed by the law of Moses, amongst the Jews. Dr. Thompson, already quoted, asys.—"The ranks of aisves were recruited from theves, debtors, and captives in wars; but the slave was always treated as a person; the laws were altogether in his favor; and perpetual, unmitigated chattleism did not exist under the law of Moses, and that slaves were regarded as persons. Still Dr. T. admits that they were elaces; and his own assertion that they were treated as persons. Still Dr. T. admits that they were treated as persons proves that real slavery may exist without unmitigated chattleism, and without reducing the slave to a thing. He hays, ruther, "The enslaving of the heathen was permitted to the Israelius under certain regulations." Very good. But were they permitted to do a wick duting, and to form a sigful relation, "ander certain regulations!" Will this be pretended? If not, then slaveholding was not,

slaves to be purchased of the heathen; and why the Apostles did not exclude slaveholders from the Church. The condition of the slaves was far better in the hands of good men. I have myself seen cases similar to that which I have

was appraised at thirty pounds. Many other good men, as the same authority stater, were slave-holders in New England. Beyond adoubt, they believed themselves justified by the circumstances surrounding them. Moreover, the harmonious correspondence between the Congregational bodies and our General Assembly, interrupted only within a few years past, proves that they do not believe the Abolitiouist doctrine. Nay, many of the first ministers in New England do not yet believe it; and the same may be said of eminent men in other denominations.

tions.

it credible that it could have been so diffient for the great body of good men to see this
doctrine, if it had been clearly taught in the
Bible?

Bible?

2. My second proof that the relation of mas

to no a wiew a tang, and to form a strutt seation, "and-c certain regulations?" Will this be pretended? If not, then slaveholding was not, in those circumstances, sinful.

In admitting, that the Jews were allowed to buy and to hold slaves, Dr. Thompson has made no undue concession; for the following language admits of no other construction: "Both thy bondmen, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall you have thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall you buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the chi'dren of the strangers, that do sojourn among you, of them shall you buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession. And you shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brathren of the Children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigor." Lett. 18: 44-46.

But it is replied that polygamy, too, was permitted. I answer, there is no passesse of Goo's word that gave permission to take more wires

Now, stocs it is semitted that slavery has existed in different countries, whilst the law regulating it have differed very widely, it is abourd to confound the theory stack with those here which may be repealed or changed without destroying it. Still more abourd is it to judge of the character of Christian slaveholders by the slave code of the State where they reside.

Bolding, then, that always is nothing more than the ciaim of the master to the services of the slave, involving the obligation on the master's part to treat him as a man, at discoording to the discount these questions:

1. Is slaveholding, as thus defined, sinful in itself, as is biasphemy, to be absordened instantily,

nized as Christians, in good standing in the Church of Christ!

3. What is the Scriptural and true method of dealing with alavery, as it exists in our coun-try, so as most effectually to mitigate its ent-shillst it continues, and most safely and speedily to abolish it?

of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

2. Consequently I hold, that the command—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—applies in its fail force to every human being. The golden rule—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same to them"—applies as fally to the Africans, as to any other people. The curse pronounced upon Ham d es not justify us in enslaving his descendants. I would not buy or hold a man as a slare, unless the circumstances were such that I would justify him in buying and holding me, if our relative positions were changed. I would no sooner maltreat a slave or wound his feelings, than I would do the same thing to his master.

3. I do not hold, therefore, that slavery is a Divine Institution, as is marriage, or the parenmaster.

3. I do not hold, therefore, that slavery is a Divine Institution, as is marriage, or the parental relation, or as is civil government; nor do I hold that the Bible sanctions slavery. To make the broad statement—that it sanctions slavery—would be to say, that it authorizes the strong to enslave the weak, whenever they are so disposed; and it might be consurued to justify the abominable slave-trade.

4. I distinctly deny the right of any man to traffic in human beings for gain, whether that traffic be the foreign or the domestic slave trade. Men who engage in this inhuman business are monsters.

5. I deay the right of any man to separate husbands and wives, parents and children, for his convenience, or for gain. The marsiage of slaves, whether recognized by the civil law or not, is as valid in God's law as that of their musters; and "what God hath joined together let not man put assuder."

6. I deny the right of any man to withhold from his slaves a fair compensation for their labor. Every master, remembering that his Master is in Heaven, with whom there is no "respect of persons," is bound to give them that which is "just and equal"—taking into account, of course, his obligation to provide for them for itdeemeds, as in the case of other men, on circumstances.

7. I total it to be the duty of masters not only to give their slaves all needed food, clothing and shelter, and to treat them kindly, but to

esjoins duties the civil law does not enforce. Thus she has lifted the relation to a higher plane.

Now, did the Apostles admit into the church, as Christian brethren, men living in gross sin, without requiring them to abandon it? Jid they so dishouor Christ, deceive sinful men, and corrupt the church?

It is surely remarkable that the man among the Jews who exhibited the greatest faith, was a Koman Centurion, who was a laveholder. Whilst our Lord was at Capernaum, "a certain Centurion's servant, who was dear unto h.m., was sick, and ready to die." He called on Jesus to heat his servant, and the elders of the Jews said that he was was worthy—"For he loveth our nation and he hath built us a synagogue." The servant was healed; and Jesus said to the people: "I have not found a ogreat faith, no not in Israel." This Centurion, Dr. Thompson admits, was a slave-boider; and we here see evidence that true affection may exist between a master and his slave. Our Lord healed the servant, but did not command the master to manumt him.

Strangely enough, Abolitionists quote Gal. 3: 7, 25, in favor of their doctine: For as many of you as have been baptized unto Christ have put on Christ have

Strangely enough, Abolitionists quote Gal. 3: 27, 28, in favor of their dectrine: For as many of you as have been baptized unto Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor feemale: for ye are all one in Christ. But is it true, that the Jew ceased to be a Jew, or a Greek ceased to be a Greek, when converted to Christianity? Will you say, literally, there is neither male nor feemale: This would leave the world in a somewhat anomalous and rather unpromising case! What does the passage mean? Why simply, that as all men are equally sinners, so Christianity places all upon the same platform, as sinner seeds by grace. But though the King and his meanest subject, as converted sinners, stand side by side; the King is still a King, and the anbject atill a subject. It is not true that the Gospel annihilates the distinctions in society. Strange how, in the effort to sustain a favorite doctrine, good men lose sight of the plainest principles of language.

On this passage Doddridge says—'Slaves are now the Lord's reemen, and fie-men the Lord's servants; and this consideration makes the free humble, and the slave cheerful."

But the most amazing of all the sta ements we have seen, in the attempt to evade the force of a clear argument, is that of Dr. Thompson, in relation to "The Domestic Code of Rome." He tells us the father had unlimited power over his children and the biasband unlimited power over the wife. Yet the New Testament is entirely silent with respect to this bloody code of domestic law. Nowhere in that book can you find a

not, then the New Testament does forbid such cruelty in the strongest possible manner. We do find such a command as this: "And ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and act oni tio of the Lord." Can a father do this, and yet abuse or murder his son? If not, then the New Testament does, in the strongest manner, forbid such cruelty. Strange, that is the vain effort to sustain Aboltonism, a minister of Christ would assert that the New Testament is silent respecting the cruel domestic code of Rome.

But it is admitted the Apostles did receive slaveholders into the church, as faithful Christians; did they receive men guitty of abusing or murdering their wives and children? If they had done so, the case would have been a parallel one.

commanded to manuful their slaves, the principles inculcated by the Aposties are subversion of slavery, and prove slaveholding sinful. I adall cvils, and slavery amongst them. But sup pose the Apostles had received thieves, liars and drunkards into the church, without re quiring them at once to abandon their ev-practices, and had contented themselves with

practices, and had contented themselves with inculcating principles, which, if regarded, would ultimately remove such vices from the church, what would we say? But why not, if slave-holding is on a par with such sins? If slave-holding is on a par with such sins? If slave-holding was a sin, in the circumstances, it is certain the Saviour and his Apostles treated it with a lesiency which they showed to no other class of sins, and which they could not consistently show to any sin.

I have deemed it nunceessary to go fully into the argument to prove the facts that the law of Moses permitted the Jews to purchase and hold slaves, and that slaveholders were received into the apostolic churches; because, as I have shown, leading Abohtionists admit them; and none can deny, that all commentators and and none can deny, that all commentators a expounders of the Bible, of any note, ass

expounders of the Bible, of any note, assert them.

I do not desire to draw any conclusions from this argument which are not fully warranted. I do not profess to have proved that slavehold ling, as if exists in this country, is right or justifiable; much less, that the slave codes of the South are right; but I think I have clearly proved, both from the principles of the moral law, and from the teaching and the example of Moses, of Christ and the Apostless, that the relation of master and slave is not necessarily or altimoty single! that good men have be a slaveholders; that circumstances have existed which justified them, for the time being, in holding slaves.

Since, then, the rightfulness or sinfulness of slaveholding depends on circumstances, we cannot determine, in the case of any class of slaveholders, whether they are justifiable in holding slaves, until we have carrietly examined the circumstances surrounding them. Consequently clares of the circumstances surrounding them. Consequently

not determine, in the case of any class of slaves, bolders, whether they are justifiable in holding slaves, until we have caretally examined the observable and the slaves, until we have caretally examined the observable and the slaves, until we have caretally examined the concentrations arrowed the slaves of slaves, and the inquire, in the light of tool a careful examination of slavery as it exists in this country, and to inquire, in the light of tool a word, how far Christians in the slaves holding Slates are justifiable in holding slaves; and whether the Church cao, on Scripture principes, refuse to hold fellowship with them.

Let me say, in conclusion, I think I can see how it is that so many Abolitionists have become infidels. They have gone shaek of the Scriptures for their ideas of human rights. They have then exhausted their learning and skill in hair splitting criticism upon the language of Inspiration, to compel it to utter the sentiments they have imbibed from other sources, until, vexed at the difficulties that press upon them, they have buried the Bible from them, and resolved to walk in their own light.

You know, my frieded, that I might gain popularly by falling in with the current that has let in so strongly in this latindee, and radiang the Abolitionist shout. But I see before me an august Tribunal, which I am hourly approaching; and I see around me the raging of fierce passions, threatening the rain of Church and State. God belying me, I never will jeld to popular claumer at the expense of His truth, and of the interests of His church and of my country. May He subdue passion, and guide us into his own parestruth.

Kansas Legt luture.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

The Council passed the joint resolution of the House to-day, to appoint a joint committee to wait on the Governor. The committee consists of Mesars, Sims and Brocks of Air House, and Capt. Keeler, of the Council.

Both Houses adjourned at noon to day, to give the committee time to right the Governor.

Our city is now full of strangers; even the Eldridge House cannot accommodate the rush.

Owing to the uncertain state into which the Legislature in placed, makes legislation extremely awkers in placed, makes legislation extremely awkers in placed, makes legislation extremely awkers to place of the whole of government must be slopped, and the people unprovided for, just to gratify the whima of one or two appointees.

I have just assemblessers. Sims and Brocks who

pointees.

I have just seen pleasers. Sime and Brooks who have just returned from Lecompton. The Governor seemed to have been taken by anyprise, and desired time to consider. He promised to send his answer in the morning. Captain Keeler waits for it.

The Governor appears deappadent, and evidently regrets the swik ward position in which he has placed himself.

A PRETTY FAIR DRUNK.—An editor had a bottle of London Dock Gin presented to him, and after ditaking the whole at it, he wrote a notice "Here's to the isdies and other branches of busic (hie) is and around town—and especially the Meanicent's Pressey. Monington Washument, etc., will of which may be had cheen as the Buck—(hie) Brook and Duck store of old London Dock Gin, for 25 a year if payment (hie) is delayed until the end of the Ca (Lie) instic 7401s."

and classitatised with herself to blame for it. It is to be regrested that she can't be satisfied with her own acts.

Non-Intercourse with the North.

(From the Nashvills News, 16th Inst.)

No higher note could be reached on the gamut of impudence, than that reached by demagogue of the so called Democrate creed, when they ask Southern men of business to break off intercourse with Northern traders. For more than a score of years, it has been next to impossible that any subject connected with commerce or industry cond get a fair hearing in the South; in connection with national politics, simply for the reason, that paid agents and humble expectants of this same party, with some doub e-dealing preamble and resolutions for their ostensible platform, and the general appropriation bill for their real platform, have ever been ready to drown the voice of reason, when addressed to the people of such subjects, by howling "Abolition" so loudly that nothing else could be heard. And they have gone on with their hypocritical hows. and their designs upon the people of such subjects, by howling "Abolition" so loudly that nothing else could be heard. And they have gone on with their hypocritical hows. In their designs upon the people of such subjects, by howling "Abolition" so loudly that nothing else could be heard. And they have gone on with their hypocritical hows. In their designs upon the people of such subjects, which has carried with it an alarming alienation of feeling between the two sections of the country. While inducing a great majority of the Southern reason the intercept of the Southern States, which has carried with it an alarming alienation of feeling between the two sections of the country. While inducing a great majority of the Southern repople to be leve them to be their peculiar friends, they have at the same time incensed almost the entire North by their bitterness; and there is now imminent danger that the public tressury will depart from them. There is little hope for their school of politics but in a div ble of fanaticsm will burst, and that the people, North and South, will kick locofogoism to the duce, and return to practical politics.

There must be something done to perpetuate strife and hatred; and they impudently call on the trading and industrial classe—the very men whose roles their continual cry of "nigger" has stifled for so many years, to cut off their own nozes, to oblige the locofoco face. They call open Southern men to form organizations of commercial, industrial, and even educational non-intercourse. Some one may say, that others than locofoco faror this idea. We say, whoever favors it ought to be a locofoco. He may not suit that party in some other respects; but, inasmuch as sectional politics, in the South belong to them by patent, all such should go to it or hold their peace. These everlasting agitators would have the merchants, and traders, and manufactorers, and professional men, and even the schools of the South, break off all intercourse with the North.

For a short time, a few ailly people may be led away by the prepenterous movement; and some shrewd ones may pretend to cater with enthusiasm into 31. Many treasury fed politicians will enter into it heart and soul, except when they wish to buy something cheap; and thea, it they happen to be in a Northern city, and to find the very thing they want, cheaper than they can get it athone, they will show the reverse of good faith by their works. The business world, on an average, has too much sense to be fooled with such nousense, and sensable men of trade will continue their business as if there were neither North nor South, buying their goods and wares just where they can get those best qualified. By the way, we heard so e very clever Southern gentlemen threatening to go or send North and get a complete supply or white servants. They said negro hire had riser so much within the past two or three years, the owners wish the biret to pay them almost as much for ope year's service as a negro would have soid for twenty years ago, to submissively be

birer to pay them almost as much for one year's service as a negro would have sold for tweuty years ago, to submissively beg the insolems slave to iver with him, to require only so much work of his ebony excellency, and to run all risks and pay all damages. They say they are willing to p.y a moderate tribute to the master, but beg to be excused from an oath of allegiance to the negro bimself.

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THE GREATEST WONDS Prof. Wood's Hair Restora Bays the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Balow was letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gas Mains, which speaks glowingly of the superco-his hart tonic. Such evidence must have its coming from a reliable source. If certificates a less of truth, the Dr. geeds no encommuns, nor unfery from the press: fery from the press: "Box movimums, not use the processor Q, J, Wood & Qo.—classification: A steening called a few months since to the highly effects of your hair restorative, I was indus and to placation of hapon my own lair, which had been grey, probably one-direct methic since I procured your hair restorative, and used It. I can four proving what I had wished. I used It shout I was proving what I had wished. I used It shout I was a procured as procured as your hair restorative, and used It. I won four proving what I had wished. I used It shout I was

your hair restorative, and used it. I soon four proving what I had wished. I used it shoult be in I have alone processed another botts, of which I have alone processed another botts, of which I have been I have continued in the processed and the processed in th myself, I am truly yours

MODES HAIR REVUIGATIVE

Professor Woods—Bers the Having had the
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yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1894. I was
make a trial of your preparation and foundit tos
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cott, Andrew Tay is genteeman of rees instead recreasing below the Colombia THE HYDE PARK E Will be open during the SLEIGHING SEA FOR RETEPTION OF GUESTS and P.

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Bifles, Shot ijuss, and other apparatus for
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STAR MILLS OF Q This just'y columnated brand of Floor is sity trade at the lowest marset price, and as to suit purchases. Avery Bo ret Warm PARKER & BUYING Or. English Jabbaso-Im (Late Fawye THE JONES L Manufactured in every variety in the district of the second prices, by TA RB EL RT Central street, Beston, (Suce sors to E. B. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improve inght and onessees less oil, then any other "load Oil Therewomen factured." L'ALLOW AND CAN

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contains of the most two circulars, which had become gains gray, probably one-third white; my which had become gains gray, probably one-third white; my which had become gains gray, probably one-third white; my which had been considered. So one found it was powing what I had which. I have the course of the control of the TIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
This Load,
Red Lead, and
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med candomers as herefore.

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Those who are Curious to wit

ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (In manager at listabelor's, N. T.) has brought the immuni-bute of Wige and Toupees, are insirted to viait his Wig as Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examin-these cortious productions of art. No scrutiny can dete-tion and the artifacture of the productions of art. No scrutiny can dete-tion and the production of art. No scrutiny can dete-

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8.27 M. MINS. Jan. 10, 1832.

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FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS and PARTIES,

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STAR MILLS OF QUINCY.

THE JONES LAMP,"

Manufactured in every variety and style, and
and at quanty reduced prices, by TARREL, & WTARX,
if, B.—The Joines Burner, recently improved, gives more
light and consumes less oil, then any salar " Keronne"
(and 501 Sprace remembershess.)

The House will be lighted with gas, and every accordation will be furnished that parties may require.

or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of many diseases to which flesh is helr, too nu iou in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3. Price Three Dime

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THE BEAUTIFUL EN. Shakspeare and his Friends." BICHLY WORTH \$5.00.

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ond—A copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, One Year. les, 548 Broadway, New York

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s of a character to give unquilifed beasure and astisfaction. No work of equal ratio was ever before pi-ord within ran h of the people at such a price. Bit of very large size, being printed a n-heavy slate paper, thirty by thatiry-eight inches, making a must superh ornament, subther to either the contract of the co

Vol. 18, United States Digest, for 1859. Price \$5.00.

D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street NEW BOOKS FOR 1860 -- AT--Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

39 & 41 Lake Street, East of State. Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Burch's Iron Block. DRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Annual PROTECTER OF BURAL APPAIRS. And Cultivator Almanae for 1860. Dr. McClintock's Cold and SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. S. C. Griggs & Co.

9 & 41 LAKE STREET 39 & 41 DICKENS' NEW STORY!!-A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens. Notice. -The undersigned, (" Boz.")

With Thirty-Three Illustrations by John McLenan. 1 vol. Svo., \$1 50. 2 vols., 12mo., \$2.50. Also—Chesper plain editions; I vol., 15mo., \$1.50. Patr, 8vo., 50 quels. 47 Sent per mail.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 3s and 41 Lake street. O PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

Chleago, Jan. 17, 1860.

Chleago, Jan. 17, 1860.

A. M. WRI HT,
(ly 18046-3 or)

R. SHERMAN. ISSOLUTION .- The Copertner ntinue the Dustrees at the San M. A. oodman & Resnman. M. A. (Pri ago, Jan, 16, 1860. [1718x3t] LOU . DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART. SERVICE TON OF OUT ALT I SERVICE THE ACT OF THE ACT OF

Samuel Shackford and G. M. How will continue the Pro-uce Commission tudiness under the style of shi ACK-URD & HOW.

Chicago, January 18th, 1860.

jalexiw TOTICE. The Co-Partnershi existing between the subscribers, under the firm mane of Jordon & Olcati doing to theme as 8 bits weight, this day dissolved by mutual concent. Either party is an aborated to use the same of the firm in liquid to m., Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860. ORVALLE OLCOTT. Chicago, san sizu, 1992.

The business heretofore conducted by Jordan & Olcatt
will bee attuned by the subscriber, who dissires to return
his thanks to the public for the liberal patronace heretofore
besto sed on their late firm and solicit a continuation o the same.

Mr. Jacob W. Banta, late of the firm of Bidwell & Banta,
Buffain, N. Y., will have charge of the Dry Dock and neparticle for the.

ORVILLE OLCOTT.

Chicago, Jan. 11th 1860. MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN dissolved by natural equaent. C. C. Wasson is alone and thorized to sign the firm mame in inquisation of its offairs. A. QUACKENBUCS, C. C. WASSON, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 81st, 1859.

M. W. M. MAR'S.

Indialy

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partners up heretofre existing between the undersigned
under the firm of O. K-depth 6.0., is this day dissolved
by mu and connect. Lither of the partners is authorised
to us the name of the firm in iquidation.
Chicago, Jan. 2d, 1800.
K. D. TAYLOR. NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership
Daretofore calcula between the undereigned, under
the free of lishes a & faboux & expires this day by its
own limitation. J. P. Babcock having sold his interest.
to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is antinorated to settle
the business of the said free HENRY W. HINSDALE,
JOHN P. BABCOCK.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1999.

Co-Parraments Norton.—The undereigned have this day formed a Co-Partacenhip, under the firm of H. W. Hinsdale A. Co, Fortransaction of the Wholesale Greecery and General Commission Bosiness, at Nos. 144 and 118 South Water street. HENRY W. HNMARLE, Dated Chicago, Jan. S. 1861. We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney. HINSDALE & CO. Dated Chicago, Jan. 8, 1889. DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnerthip heretofore existing under the style of Satterlee,
C ok & 'o', is this dy dissolved by nutual consent. M
L satterlee, U. U Cook and F. Flicher having purchased
the interest of Samuel Pault-ser, or its accounts.
M. L. SATTERLEE,
G. C. COOK
FIREDERICK FISCHER,
Chicago, Dec. 21, 1809. SAM'L FAULKNAR.

Consign are, now. Some in a Villagain.

Co-Pasymment.—The undersigned have formed a coportnership under the firm name of G. C. COOK & CO.

arceasors to Satterine, Cook & Co.

Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at
the old stand, Nos. 18 and 18 state three, Chicago.

FRETIER CE FISCHER,

H. W. COOK,

Chicago, December 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE REPUBLIC 1.878. CO., of N. Y., has just declared a divid. ad of 10 per cent return premium to polley holders. Also, a Cash cividend of 5 percent on all outstanding scrip, and 75; per cent to stockh sleers. All holders of F. re and Marine Policies that have expired

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE,
For Rot and Gold Dishes of all kidds. This most delisious and appet sing source layerised by the renowned
Soyer," for the Londers Reform Club, is, since his decease,
manufactured by the we'l known house of Crome & Elack-PANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195
When I am [het ween Monros and Adams.]
Research I am [het ween Monros and Adams.]

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Research I am

"Soye," for the London Reform Clue, is, sings a second-manufactured by the well known home of Grosse & hischwell, London, from the original racips. It is the favorite sake in Englands, and on the Continent, with a high and arowing reputsition among American Epicures, and is much approved of an a stimulent to the appatite and to digestion.

OPINION'S OP THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the "Sultana Sauce." It is made after the Turkish recipe; its favorie seculiest, and it affords considerable all in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer.', —[Observe.

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FLEET & WALMSLEY,

MARE LADIES' DRESSES,
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They will either find the underlain or make up your own.
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on bond on meet these of Jackson and Union. They keep
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This just's calibrated brand of Flour is offered to the other transfer of the forest marget price, and sold in quantities to sail purchasers. Every Bayer! Warrestreet atta.

FARKE 2 DOZING.

Claim Farrer, Parker & O., include farrer, Parker & O., include farrer. The second of greating relative to the second of the secon

Press & Cribune DEMOCRATIC ROW IN MINNESOTA.

THE DOUGLASITES BADLY BEATEN.

The Democratic State Convention for the section of delegates to Charleston has assembled lection of delegates to Charleston has assembled. Both wings of the party—Douglas and Buchan, an—have put forth extraordinary efforts to secure a majority of the delegates, but with what exact success is not yet apparent. In several strong Douglas counties heretofore, the Administration party have won signal victories. Is Ramsay County, the delegation is baseded by George L. Becker, brother-in-law of Senator Rice, and late defeated candidate for Governor. Mr. Becker is intensely bitter towards Douglas, and yet it is said that he is to be one of the delegates to Charleston, if the Administration party egates to Charleston, if the Administration party have the strength to elect him. In Hennepia County too, Judge Ames, the warm and devoted political and personal friend of Douglas, was defeated as delegate to the Siste Convention by U. S. District Attorney Wilson. With such losses as these, it is quite doubtful whether the friends of M. Douglas, doubtful whether the riends of Mr. Douglas do not find themselves at he mercy of the Administration party when the

MORNING SESSION.

Earl S. Goodrich, Chairman of the State
central Committee, called the Convention to
rder, when W. W. Phelps was nominated for or a division.

The house divided and Mr. Phelps was elected r 41 to 28.

Ex-Governor Gorman (Douglas) moved for a committee of five on Resolutions. ommittee of five on Resolutions.

Mr. Becker opposed the raising of a Committee on Resolutions until after the permanent or anization of the Convention. The motion was ganization of the Convention. The motion was withdrawn,
A Committee of eight was appointed to report officers, when the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

APPERNOON ARRSION.
Mr. Smith of Dacotah (Adm.) was elected President and Wm. K. Bowes, (Adm.) Secre-

tary.

Ex-Gov. Gorman moved for a Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

Mr. Becker offered a series of resolutions which he hoped the Convention would instruct the Committee on resolutions to report. They

No. Gorman had examined the resolutions, not, though they were not such as he liked, yet for the sake of harmony (and sending him to harleston as a delegate) be hoped they would be adonted. Charleston as a delegate) be nopen any be adopted.

Mr. Heard (Douglas) hoped the resolutions would be overhaused. They contained some things he did not like, while they were entirely silent and synored the principles of Popular Sourceignty. He wanted resolutions adopted which account of the principles of the principal of the sound understand, and which had

Resolved, The Streicher, A. Dougle, if membered of Manopole, and the sense of this General beds of Manopole, and the sense of this General conditions are the sense of this General conditions, and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and a sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of plants are sense of the General conditions. Any new work of the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions. Any sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and the conditions are sense of the General conditions and the sense of the General conditions and the conditions are sense of the General conditions and the conditions are sense of the General conditions and the conditions are sense of the General conditions are sense of the General conditions and conditions are

was not a Douglas Demotres.

Col. Robertien as a disorganizer.

Mr. Wilson (U.S. District Atterney) said there were too Douglas parties. One wanted there were too Douglas parties. One was disorant Douglas for the sake of the party, and the same of the party, and the same of the party for the sake of the party. As a same of the sake of the s

The following are the Delegates chosen : A. M. PRIPLEY, Esq., of Manomin county, Anil Doug

rs, but I was the eyaosure, and corowd wherever I went; the boys

WHO ARE THE DELEGATES TO CHARKESTON?—
George I. Becker is the right band man of senstor Rice, and a Lecomptonite. A. M. Fridley is ditto. W. W. Phelps, liks Becker, voted against Col. Robertson's Douglas amendment to the resolutions of the Convention, and is a Rice and Buchsnan man all the time. J. Travis Rosser is an F. F. V.—fassities in tavor of slavery. A. J. Edgerton is a so-so Douglas man; the delegation from Dodge County, however, which nominated him, helped to vote down Robertson's Douglas resolutions. H. H. Sibley is Administration, and has always been. Willis A. Gorman used to be a Douglas man; but se vidently not reliable. It is scarcely to be doubted, he agreed to the resolutions which were adopted swamping Douglas—receving as his before agreed upon price, the election of delegate to Charleston. Jas. M. Cavanuagh is probably a Douglas man; but being an adventurer, is not reliable.

Prentico Belates His Washington Ex-Prentice Belates His Washington Experience,

[From the Louisville Journal.]

When we were in Washington two or three weeks ago, we heard from all quariers that the great mass of the members of outh sections were heavily freighted with all sorts of portable facilities for letting blood. We believe we were rather a pet of both sections, and we hope we betray no scared confidence in saying, that whenever Northern or Southern members got a little maudiin and threw their arms affectionately around us, (of course to steady themselves,) we almost invariably felitthe butts of pistols and the hafts of borie-knives press against our shrinking frame.

other somewhat resembling it lay near. We took up the latter, but put it back with horrer on inding a big, frightful looking revolver in one of the peckets. With some misgivings, such as a man might be supposed to feel in opening what he suspected to be an infernal machine, we took up the next, and, lo! there was a big pistol in one pocket, and something in the other that we didn't stop to examine. Finding the rack to be a well furnished arsensi, we withdrew, and the day being cold, we remained an hour and a half in the hotel, carefully scrutinizing the integuments of every gentleman that seemed to have a particularly gented overcoat. At length we returned to the assensi, and the coat first examined by us still remsined there. Concluding that even a fire-cater couldn't have been breakfasting so long unless upon burning coals and aquadortis tea, we were about cailing for a servant to take the fire-arm out of the pocket, (we have a mortal antipathy to touching such things ourself,) intending the wear the coast, for it was a very handsome one, until we should encounter our own handsomer one. At that moment, a very mid-mannered Western member of Congress stepped up with an embarrassed look, and seeing at once that we looked like a gentleman who had lost something, remarked that he really believed he had got somehody else's overcoat. The matter was all made right at once, but we couldn't help thinking how awk-ward and insecure the member must have felt, when, in the very act, perhaps, of walking about among other Congressional belligerents, he had

Banking and Erchange. EXCHANGE BANK. FON DU LAC, WISCONSIN Organized under the General Banking Law. The Oldest Banking House in Norther's Wisconam. References—George Smith & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Merchanta Loan and Trust Company. BUDD & BALDWIN, nated at about £21,000, CLINTON, . . . low A. C. OERTEL,

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Sight and linis Irratte new York and other principal either bought and rold. Collections made on favorable where the cought and rold. Collections made on favorable where the cought and rold. Collections made on favorable where the cought and rold. Collections made on favorable where the cought and the collection of the

in the countres of Cheshire and Dorsetshire, is estimated at about £21,000,000 sterling equal to one hundred millions of dollars. More than half of this sum he has accrued in the last fifty years; and it is constantly increasing by the reversion of buildings which have been constructed in conformity with ground leases.

A large tract of land in Westminister, stretching from the Houses of Parliament to Chelsoa, was purchased by the Grovenor family for a trifle. By degrees as London increased particularly spiesding in the Wast, as most great cities do, this island, swampy and barren as it was, came into request for building purposes. Buckinham Palace beat upon this ground, and many how you are an extension of the rich and tashinously sponde, have been laid out on it. The Marquis is described as a mean, miserly man; his income is over three millions of dollars a year, and in all probability whoever possesses the estate half a century hence, will have a yearly income of from five to saven millions of dollars.

There are many others of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain who have enormous incomes. The Earl of Fitzwilliam, who died last summer, had an income of a million dollars a year. And in the produce an annual income of \$100,000 and to the second son an income of \$100,000 and to the second son an income of \$100,000 and to the second son an income of \$100,000 and to the second son an income of \$100,000 and to the second son an income of \$100,000 and to the second son an income of the corones, is limited to a rental of \$150,000 instead of \$200,000 per annum, upon which his father supported the dignity of his great name in, the north of England.

There are also many wealthy commoners who rank in wealth with the nobility. Mr. Murz, the inventor of the Muntry yellow metal used year generally for sheathing ships, died a few months since, and left a fort use of over \$10,000,000. BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC. 8. K. Larraure, Calder. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

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money market. Exchan and Letterast Credit in sum as
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ONTO, OR ROUGHER PARCE, NAY YORK.

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Beforence, Bry Anniested. to Film & Wheeler, Unimportenings and Link St. Louis. State Bank of Down, Kochnit.

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V. S. Gliman, New York; W. S. Glisson, New York.

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No. 4 Bread street, one deer Direction of the Post of

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WINES AND LIQUORS Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy In Bottle, Imported and Bot led by Hussif, warranted pure and the best quality, with his cert Scale on each bottle. Upotrno Wotra's Puns Oto Post Wiss, etad by himself in cases of one dozen each, with hi tificate of its parity on the bottle.

tificate of fine pu sty on the bottle.

UROLFRO WELEYS PERS MATHER WEEK,
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UROLFRO WOLFR'S PURE STEERY WITE,
ported by himself.—war noted pure, with his certificate of
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ECHARGE.

SCHERER, TO THE PUBLIC.-Ever since my "Asonatio S

the control while of the graph crops for the man staces of my new enterprise, the graph crops for the man and the previous year were shutdard.

Another point in my favor is this: the duty now on French meany is 70 per one incention; it was when my medical filence organ to solid in to formish pure brandy and commence as new enterprise. I have concluded to import Co. and brandy and wises, to bottle them for medical well as the control of t

sold a Brandy, is thus and other countries, are wask go more, in the said withermoning of health and reason, the subtlest powder of the Borgass. Knowing these is many who settless powder of the Borgass. Knowing these is many who settless powder of the Borgass. Knowing these is many who settless powder of the pare active, are affected to large, and there are a man who had a biga requisition to its stalless. Would have in the easterprise of importing pows Brandy, while an an would be similar to be shall a finally who are gis notice that our well known follow-ellizes, str. Use an as who had a final to the last last last large and the hard, and a manuless his intention of importing from of the most emilgent firms in France thir choicest Copy which he designs to bottle for each in the United States, the properties of the America Schickstam bethrappy. The contraction of the most emilgent firms in France thir choicest Copy which had be last enderprise, pre-one able to the United States, the properties of the America Schickstam bethrappy.

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WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED. No. 201 LAKE STREET. Stoves ! Stoves !! Stoves !!!
FOR OFFICES, STORES AND FARLORS. 201 LAKE STREET. Excelsior Weather Strips,

NO. 201 LAKE STREET.

Protect your houses from the sold driving winds and rain and more along are reached or sure figure by region as 50 Lake street and getting some of the Exc. Lacy Weather Strip for your winds was and sore. STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! ALLEN & DALTON'S,

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WADSWORTH & WELLS. BOOTS AND SHOES 60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

WADSWORTH & WELLS "Ill keep, in connection with their other general stop A Complete and Full Amortment F BETALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859. JEWETT & BUTER, 16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Invite the country Trade to the following.

10 Tons Annahed Farce Wire—assorted minibars.

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100 Bids She Iron—assorted.

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AVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE Boots and Shoes, CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every

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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Marchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shone, which we have now in store, and are fally recerving from our Factory in West Boyleston, Mans, which con-ists of a full ascortment of those Gelebrach Coatom Made Pains Rip, A Cair, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full - tock or all styles or FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

SOMETHING NEW!!! Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe. An improvement has been applied to Boots and Sho which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every and Shoe Dealer knows that Unitarea will wear out a THE "METALLIC TIP."

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omposed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the al-

Composed, in part, as follows, to which we have the selection of the trude;

50 hhds Minscavado Sugar,
125 do Forto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Off Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
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126 do Goldon do
126 do Mico do
127 do Cugar Monse Syrup,
100 do Golden do
127 do Copar Monse Syrup,
100 do Golden do
130 hif chesta Green and Black Tea
150 hx Rawyer's White Brasive Sesp
100 do Jesse Oakley's de de
100 do Star Candles,
42 do Storine do
45 do Mould o
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
121 butts do do
125 butts do do
126 may caddies de
110 M Imported Olgars,
50 jars Macaboy Sanfi,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
23 bags Feppor,
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45 tos Frime Rice, 200 mts Cassis
76 bas Frime Oddish.
175 hf bbis A 1 White Fish,
109 boxes Scaled Herring,
176 do A 1 de
194 bags Bried Apples,
25 bbis Eante Ourrants,
198 boxes Layer Raisins,
576 do M. R. do
98 hf bas 40 do
900 coils Manilla and Jete Kope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
112 bbis Pare Glder Vinegan,
120 do Dairy Ealt,
150 do Dairy Ealt,
150 do Dairy Ealt,
150 do Dairy Ealt,
150 hoxes Fipes,
Free Prey low M. D. OUMAR & CO.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENG-land, and Society for US. HOTAL MAIL STEAM MAYORATION COMPANY New York and Galway Line. ADE ADELLA POPULATION OF STATE CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

Printers' Warehouse,

WARINGTON SPEET.

N ORDINANCE REGULATING the sain and weight of Hay, and designating
times.

To ordained by the Common Council of the City of

h the alove is bettelly repealed.

"assed January 10, 1860.

"Alproved: JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor
lest: H. KREISMANN, Chy Clerk. July-SSESSMENT NOTICE.

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk. SSESSMENT NOTICE.

i. KREISMANN, City Clerk. SSESSMENT NOTICE.

athe Common Country with the Country with the Country of the Count

Legal Adbertisements. MASTER'S SALE. - State of Illi-

core, als wife.

Fulle notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decreated order, entered in the above emitted cause at the creation of the control of the above emitted cause at the creation of the control of the

among ages of the smale chief, duty accounted by Solomon inhabet to the said Thomas McEnzish, upon the real estate of the Guardy of Montgomery, in the minds of Hillings, and 1.0, public notice is here or given that on Wednesday, the Book No. 10 ff to 18 and 1.0, public notice is here or given that on Wednesday, the libriday of February A. D. 1880, as 10 follow? In the February and the city of Chicago, Gook Gousty, Illinois, 1 shall self at public notice in the theory of the County of Montgomery, and Basse of Hillings, together with all and singuisarch tenements, hereditaments, pryileges and appuretenances thereunto belonging, and ill right and equity of accompanion of the said Soft men Shah-ck and the County of Montgomery, and Basse of Hillings, together with all and finguisarch the tenements, hereditaments, pryileges and appuretenances thereunto belonging, and ill right and equity of accompanion of the said Soft men Shah-ck and mortgage conferred and stated.

For any E. A. v.m., Atterways.

Chicago, January Bh., a. D. 1800. [all block of Chicago, Montay Jirk, a. D. 1800. [all block of Chicago, William and Truck of the County and Shate software and the City of Chicago, in the County and Shate, on the City of Chicago, in that a Special Term of and Basser of Chicago, annary fish, a. D. 1800. [all block of the County and Shate, on the City of Chicago, in half County and Shate, on the County of Chicago, Indiana, all be concerned. See Access the Manager of Chicago, Indiana, all be concerned. See Access the Manager of Chicago, January this, 1800. [all block of Lanary Indiana, all be concerned. See Access the Manager of Chicago, January this, 1800. [all block of Lanary Indiana, all be concerned. See Access the Manager of Lanary Indiana, all be concerned. See Access the Manager of Lanary Indiana, all be concerned. See Access the Manager of Lanary Indiana, all be concerned. See Access the Manager of Lanary Indiana, all be concerned. See

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S

Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains to per and of Pare Cod. Jew Cil.

Jis.—That is a an established fact that Olla, to be seeded!

Jis.—That is a successful code of the Colla, to be seeded!

Jis.—That is a successful code of the collary of the code of PARTON & OU. 98 Lone errors.

ROSE GLYCE TO THE RINE —
A preparation of articles of the Box Southing Qualtiles, recommended by Thysicians the Parifying, Walkening
and Soft-ening the Skin.—Institutely adapted for earning Chapped or inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Dipasses.

1914-17

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W. M. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-bay was covery reach covery for Arribary. Toric bay was covery reach there is a fine and a facilities, the said of the said of the facilities, the said of the said of the terror, and said of the said of the terror, and the said of the said of the late of the said when every covery. Buy Chandless, Barry part from on said.

fasterin Chancery of the Suj TATE OF ILLINOIS City of Chi-TATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago, January A. P. 1810. William N. Birch vs. Jahrs M. Want TATE OF ILLINOIS, County o

WHEREAS, CHARLES G. E.

Georg's Smith, John Sheriff and James and Blaintiff, and so much of the may be sufficient to satisfy the said just the circumstance of a decrease in the more emitted cause at the Term, 1864, J. L. O. Palm Frort, Maries, Allega, of Look for any send Size.

word "two," and the word "two" in the ly of the bill was was so carefully changed "ten" that the cheat could scarcely be de-

\$15,486.60 \$15,055.90 \$280.74...Dec. The aggregate earnings of the Grand Trunk tailway Company of Canada, for the week Freight and Live Stock.....

COMMERCIAL

ales was \$5,25@6.25. Lots over 200 hs were

heavy. Live Hogs were in fair demand, but the light receipts render the market very quiet, with sales at \$4.75@5.15 gross. There was considerable activity in the Prokee. Bulk Meats are scarce and the demand is active at 51@71c packed for Shoulders and sides; but as the market is almost entirely bare, these figures are merely nominal. A lot of 900 pes country cured mests was sold at 51@71c, ions were quite extensive and at the close, an advance of to was established. About 1,000 bbls prime was sold at 94c, and 250 bbls at 94c. A lot of 200 bbls Milwaukee Lard also changed

ands at 9\$c delivered here. has been caused to a great extent by the high rates received for Eastern exchange. To re-caive 24@3 per cent. premium for bills on New York or Boaton, is a consideration which cannot all to attract buyers to the market; and should the present rates continue, the natural result will be an enhancement in prices of all product. It is not reasonable to suppose that Mess Pork in this city will continue to be \$1,25

and prices a shade easier, sales of about 400 bbls being made at \$4.50@5.00 for low grades and choice Spring Extras, and \$8.90@4.25 for fair to choice Spring Super. Wheat opened uiet, and sales on 'Change were made (though uite small) at a decline of 2@3c. After the rethere was a firmer feeling, and No. 2 Spr ng was held at about yesterday's prices. The transactions were unusually light at 97@98c for No. 2 Spring in store, and \$1@1.05 for Spring on track. The Corn market was again by nd a further advance of 1c took place, with beral sales at 51@521c for No. 1 in store; 46 for No. 2 in store; and 44c for Rejected in sto the market closing firm for No. 1, but very quiet for inferior qualities. There was considerable inquiry for delivery at the opening of savigation, and buyers offered 58@55c affoat, send and the market very firm, with sales of for Oats for spring delivery, and buyers offered 28@40c; but sellers did not meet them. Rye continues very scarce, and the sales show another advance of Sc, distillers at the close offoring 95c freely. Barley is also in very limi supply, and No. 1 is in good demand at 624@ 63c. Seeds continue firm, with buyers of Tim-othy at \$3.20@2.30, and Clover at \$4.50@4.60

New York, Jan. 16 .- Receipts, 523 bris flour pkgs pork; 335 pkgs bacon; 1,805 dressed hog

nues of a very moderate character, and prices without change. Corn Meal steady, at 15s 1@16s 6d. Grain—A lot of 1500 bushels two

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

64.50.
HIGHWINES... Receipts, 255 bbls. Market stendy. Sales were: 300 bbls. at 21 bc. a LCOHOL.—45c W gallon.

DEESSED HOGS—Receipts, 726. In good demand and

lrm. Sales were as follows:

BUTER-DES. 40 brane are 1961th.

POULTRY-Dreued Chickens scarce and in demand at \$193.40 per des.; Turkeys, \$9.10c per B.

EGGS.-Duil at 15c per des. Limed Eggs, 11549-3c.

FOTATOSS-Sound, 45c. Unacund, 50540c.

BRILD FRUIT-2 boan Deied Apples at 13c.

HIDES-Receipts, 29,93-3c. Market steady at 7c for Green frozen; 75,67% for Green Salted; 156,15c for Dry Salted; 146,165c for Dry Find.

LIVE STOCK-The market is quiet for both cattle and the with no material change in prices. One lot of 50 hogs.

OUTFOR - Ceiton buoyant, ich liber, and pretty fair da-mand. Sales 200 bates at 11 (4011), m'ddiing uplands, in-thufug 400 tales in transit.
FAOTS. In hairs

New York Cattle Market.

C HICAGO MILL-FURNISHING T. W. Baxter & Co.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills,

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Fairbanks' Scales.

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the at Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

PAIRBANE'S PATENT SCALES Fairbanks & Greenless t. Chicago.

Practical Optician.

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS lues, Acids, Borax, Potsab, Sal-Soda, Soda Asb, Palm Oil, Tanner's Oil, Rosin

AKE SUPERIOR .-

BY TELEGRAPH. WIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS-FIRST SE

electric tolograph. Referred.

Mr. Brown introduced resolutions to the effect that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that clittens of all have a right to enter into them with property recognized by the Constitution; that it is the duty of the law making power, whether exercised by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, to pass laws for the protection of such property, and instructing the Committee on Territories in reporting bills for the organization of Territories, to insert a clause for such protection, and in case the Territorial Legislature fails to comply, Congress is to apply the remedy. Resolutions lie over under the rule.

Mr. Benjamin reported a bill to amend the law relative to the compensation of District Attorneys, Marshals and Circuit Court Judges of the United States.

Mr. Hale desired to put a private bill from the Naval Committee on its passage. After considerable debate as to whether the Senate had power to transact any busicess while the House remains unorganized, Mr. Hale withdrew his resolution.

House.—Mr. McRae was entitled to the floor,

After an electric season the Schales adjourned.

Hoss.—Mr. McRae was entitled to the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Clapton, who was about to address the House, when Mr. Washburn, of Mr. Hutchins' resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule, He insisted that they were obliged by law to proceed to vote for Speaker without debate and clay.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., raised a point of order on Mr. Washburn, when the latter repeated the motion for the adoption of the plurality rule, no matter what proposition was before the House. It was a question of high privilege.

McRae said Mr. Washburn had usurped the floor.

Mr. Washburn—If the gentleman will wait—Mr. McRae—I will not wait.

Mr. Washburn—I suppose I have the floor.

Mr. Washburne—No gentleman will wait—Mr. McRae—I will not wait.

Mr. Washburn—R suppose I have the floor.

Mr. Mashburn had a surped the House to proceed to an election without debate and delay.

The Clar decided that Mr. Washburn could not deprice Mr. Clapton of the floor.

The point of order was further discussed, Mr. Washburn insisting that the Clerk should execute the law and put the question.

Mr. Houston protested against Mr. Washburn insisting that the Clerk's decident which would warrant Mr. Washburn replied that he did not take the Boor from Mr. Clapton.

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Mr. Woosbe dappealed from the Clerk's decident Mckae said Mr. Washburg had usurped the floor.

Mr. Washburn—If the gentleman will wait—
Mr. Mcklae—I will not wait.
Mr. Washburn—I suppose I have the floor.
Mr. Mcklae—I will not wait to it.
Mr. Washburne—No gentleman has a right to debate a point of order, or anything else, because the Constitution and I arihamentary law require the House to proceed to an election without debate and delay.

The Cl. rk decided that Mr. Washburn could not deprize Mr. Clapton of the floor.

The point of order was further discussed, Mr. Washburn insisting that the Clerk should execute the law and put the question.

Mr. Houston protested against Mr. Washburn's interierence and interposing.

The Clerk said he knew of no parliamentary practice which would warrant Mr. Washburn replied that he did not take the floor from Mr. Clapton.

Mr. Washburn replied that he did not take the floor from Mr. Clapton.

Mr. Mcche ad appealed from the Clerk's decision.

Mr. Mache confusion prevailed throughout these

Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceedings.

Mr. Phelps expressed his astonishment at the factious conduct of the Republican side, and asked whether such conducts was courteous.

Mr. Washburn and others rose to speak.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., called them to order.

Mr. Burnett insisted that the Clerk enforce

Mr. Burnett insisted that the Clerk enforce his decision.

Mr. Kellogg suggested that Mr. Clapton proceed with his remarks, and when he shall have concluded his remarks the House abould proceed to vote for Speaker. ["Good—that's right," in the Democratic side.] The House should vote cocasionally, at least once aweek, for Speaker. There was, no use of trying to pass the plurality rule.

Mr. Weshburn would do no such thing. He had the right. He wanted to junderstand—These were the only words heard, as he was frequently interrupted by calls to order from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Moorales side.]

Mr. Borocaed—Mr. Clerk, can't you put the Mr. Moerhead—Mr. Clerk, can't you put the question to the House. [Cries of order from

that when Brown first appeared in Kansas, he was a Quaker, and remained to urt? Atchisor developed his plans, and his own sons were murdered, said property destroyed by pro-slavery men, when he clanged his principles and became enraged, if not maddened, and, in the spirit of revenge, pursued the pro-slavery men with the sword.

Twenty of the principal mail contractors in the country had an interview to-day with the President, for the purpose of making known their grievances in person. The President received them very cordially, telling them he aympathized with them in their distress, and asked them what suggestions they had to make He said, that in his opinion it would be Constitutional for the House to elect a temporary Speaker. question to the income the same source.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., participated in this running debate. He in turn was loudly called to order by the Republic an side.

The florid auggested that as a question has ning debate. He in turn was loudly called to order by the Republican side.

The Clerk suggested that as a question has been raised as to the right of Mr. Clopton to the floor, the point should be submitted to the House. Many on the Democratic side objected to this. Finally after more noisy proceedings and points of order Mr. Clopton commenced his remarks. He spoke in favor of the secession of the South in the event of the election of a Regublican President. Lig ments which bound the Union are fast being broken. We stand on the verge of a volcano, and its trembling movements imported the eruption.

Mr. Carter explained his position. He did not vote for Sherman because he identified limself with the Republican party, but because under existing circumstances he thought the Republicans ought to have the presiding officer. In so voting he did not endorse the Helper book. He could not vote for the Administration man without violating the principles upon which he was elected. He could not vote for a South American, because that party was in favor of a slave code in the Territories. If it is not so, let any one of them deny it.

Mr. Hardsonan said he was in favor of a slave code, and intended to demand every Southern right. It has leaked out here that Miramon's banker, for the purpose of raising funds, has established a lottlery agency in New York, with directions to deposit unsold tickets with the Mextean Consultation with the legation here, declines to be the depository of these tickets.

Washington, Jan. 18.—There were indications to day on the part of the Republicans to have a night session, with the intention, if possible, of bringing the contest for the Speakership to a termination, but a sufficient number of them were not united for that purpose. The galleries of the House were crowded to-day to their utmost capacity by persons of both sexes. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Hughes of Indiana to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Claims.

Action on the Mexican Treaty has been delayed owing to the voluminous decuments in connection with it not being printed. The order for the latter purpose was given to day.

ition, to regulate slavery in their own way. Mr. Boteler, in response to aquest on by Mi arter, and Mr. Moore of Ky., said they were in

ablicans asking them to support successive did.

Mr. Moorbead said his former remarks were the sus substantiated. The Republicans expected but Mr. Mg ingomery would act with them. He fended himself from the charge of Mr. Most ownery, that he had boxed the political compass le had been a Democrat for the greater part e its life, and had left that party only when had found it slipping away from the principle of Democracy.

had toand it supping away from the principle of Democracy.

Mr. Montgomery replied to Mr. Covode, who he said, although he had been a candidate of the Républicans of Pennsylvania for Governor had here votted for Mr. Gilmer, a large slaw holder, and an advocate of the slave code. It he shoe pinched, it was the fault of Mr. Covode who pat it on. It was unquestionably true that Mr. Covode did write such a letter as described but it was addressed to some of his bitteres oncoments who did not fail to use it segment.

but it was addressed to some of his bittered opponents, who did not fail to use it again.

He said that Mr. Moorhead had in effect with the said that Mr. Moorhead had in effect did the said that Mr. Moorhead poken is an attended. Has colleague had spoken iterms of commendation of Senator Mason as

an Australian undershirt.

Mr. Corode said that those who refused vote for Mr. Montgomery were the latter neighbors, and knew his colleage better than hidd. He (Mr. Corode) never knew that Mr. Gilmer was in favor of the slave code.

Mr. Montgomery said the

norning, with a large attendance, by continuent of A. C. Crosby as Preside ight Vice Presidents and three Secreta A committee on resolutions was appointed J. F. Babcock, of the New Haven A resolution was passed, condemning the atternal purposes, to persuade the fifthe South that the Northern people is ith those rights.

Mr. Briggs explained that he never believe necessity existed for legislation on slaves eyond what is claimed by the Constitution of the constitutio of the South that the Northera people sympa-hize with assaults upon them.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

The Convention passed resolutions at the st-ernoon session condemning the spirit which impelled a sovereign State in 1832 to threaten vivil war for no greater grievance than its oppo-nition to a law of Congress establishing duties we imports: condemning the spirit of disunion be in favor of a slave suon to a taw of Congress establishing duties on imports; condemning the apirit of disunion if this or that candidate for Speaker is elected; condemning the apirit that drove Mr. Hoar from Charleston; condemning the spirit that struck down Sumner; condemning the spirit which overrun Kanasa and Virginia by a body of armed men; disapproving the misrepresentations and falsehoods of a portion of the public press which represent any considerable number of the people of free States as Abolitonists, and renewing professions of fidelity to the Union uestion of Mr. Gilmer.
Mr. Carter—Mr. Gilmer is of age and can an uwer for himself. [Laughter.]
Mr. McRae—You have voted for M. Gilmer Mr. McRae—You have voted for M. Utiling and now wont let him answer.
Mr. Carter again asked whether Norther Democrats were in favor of a slave code?
A colloquy was further continued betwee Carter and McRae, the latter terming the fi

Carter and McKac, the latter terming the for mer a disunionist and an unconstitutional man Mr. Carter called attention to the intention on he government, and said while a State has the light to establish slavery if it chose, it could not extend slavery one inch beyond its line. Mr. Cox, in response to the question of Mr Carter as to the views of the Western Demo gracy on the subject of a slave code, seet ur Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad. ALBANY, Jan. 18.—An accident occurred the nies below Sing Sing, by which several pa ere injured, some of whom quite serious! ne fatally. racy on the subject of a slave code, sent he resolution of the late Ohio Convention as ristilization, as an expression of the Demoer f that Stave, in which non-intervention on t se fatally.

The Accommodation train from Sing Sing for aw York ran into the Express train which it Albany for New York at 10:25 A. s..

The engine of the Express train having beome disabled, the train was stopped to repair. The Sing Sing Accommodation train came long and ran into it. The two rear cars of the various art aim were totally demolished; of that Stare, in which non-interrention on the subject of slavery is declared.

Mr. Cox, in the course of his remarks said if there were differences among the Democrats which could not be reconciled in their own way they would submit to the arbitrament of the National Convention. He did not want it seem to be a subject to the subject of the Convention of the National Convention. He did not want it seem to see the subject of the constituency and their own hearts of their constituency and their own hearts. There were no inseperable difference among Democrats that would prevent them coming to Democrats that would prevent them coming to gether on the same platform.

Mr. McClernand briefly expressed his views of the Illinois Democracy, believing that the scopie of the Territories have a right to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, object to the Constitution.

Mr. Holman evaluation.

along and ran into it. The two rear cars of the Express train were totally demolished; walve passengers in all were injured. Mrs. Fields of Brooklyn was very seriously njured. She was carried to the Gettie House, Youkers, where she expired at 7 o'clock r. w. she was married at Kingston this morning, and was on her wedding tour. The Catholic Bishop of Albany was alightly njured, and rem idead over at Tarrytown. Always to the first man was seriously injured, whose inductance of the man was seriously injured, whose inductance of the man was seriously injured, whose inductance of the seriously injured was to her are the injured was to New York at 10.40 a. w. reached New York at 5.90 r. z. The track is now in perfect order, and trains or running with their usual regularity. of acceptance.
Morehead said he had voted for Mr. Gil-because the latter wasin favor of protection merican industry. If he though his con-ents would meet him with the same score indignation as they would meet Mr. Mont-New York, Jan. 18.—A collision occurre this morning in the Yorkville Tunnel, on the Harlem Road, between the early Harlem an Harlem Road, between the early Harlem and New Haven trains, both going one way. Both trains were crowded with passengers, and for a few minutes there was intense excitement. No lives were lost, however. Some forty or fifty were injured, but none seriously. Mr. Elijah Bradford, of White Plains, had three ribs bro-ken. The engine of the New Haven train was disabled. The accident was caused by the sud-den starting of the Harlem train while the New Haven train was close behind.

Destroyed.

LAPORTS, Ind., Jan. 18.—A fire broke out this morning at seven o'clock in the second story of the carpenter's shop of the M. S. & N. I. R. R. at this place. A man amed Conant, employee of the company, was burned to death while trying to save his tools. Another employee, Zook, a pattern-maker, while trying to escape from the building, fell from the doorway in the second story to the ground, breaking his arm and leg. The contents of the pattern room were entirely destroyed. Building not much injured; loss unknown. No insurance.

200 Bloks, N. Y. and N. O. SU-for sale by PARSONS, PERSONS, AMERICAN PARSONS, PERSONS AND ASSESSION OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSION OF THE

Commission Merchants

CHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCIANTS Wo. 2 New Soard of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ili. exclusive attection to the inviting and satisfact (ISSION MERCHANTS; buying and satisfact make liberal advances an property in store or for set East. MAGEPORS. [audi-al60-8m] ezo. M. NOW.

TNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN Commission Merchants.

OHICAGO. Daslers in every description of Country Prod ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. Beorge Smith & Co., Chicago Munger & Armour, Chic Stur, es. Buckingham & Co., 1y18 ly) Chicago. ELAND & MIXER Packers & Commission Merchants BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Ave. 6 Boldes Building,

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RAINARD & HUTCHINSON (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,)
KNERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 229 Souther street. Chicago, Ill., will give their exclusive atte in to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kin Produce or Commission. Liberal cash advances mallile of Lading and property in store. [27] Post Offic a 2909. A. N. KING, Lea (Late or Chopon & Kiso.)

EALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEED

163 Kinsts Street, Chicago,
e door East of the Old Stand. 0-20 a720 6m C. M. DUPUY.

New York, Jan, 18.—Mr. Arny was to-day again before the Harper's Ferry Committee, oo the Senate. They reinsed to allow hun to ge Kaness for the books and papers. His testimo ny was taken, but although he accounts for large sums of money and a great quantity of arms, collected in '56 and '57, to be employed in Kansas. Nothing was elicited from him concerning Br wa's raid in Viagims. He testified that when Brown first appeared in Kansas, how was a Quaker, and remained so use'! Atchisor

It has leaked out here that Mire

Within the past week, from fifty to sixteen from this city and Baltimore have got

M. DUPUY,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office No. 1 Steel's Block,

th Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago

Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street, oc50-ty WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COVENESSION MERCHANTS.
No. 3163 Robert Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase or all kinds of Produce, Stock &c., on Commission. Oach advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Builtà & Co., Marine Bank and Gr. J. N. Williams. [pa1'00-by] W. D. BOCOSTELING. CHAS. BUNKER, JR.,

No. 2 Attons Building.

ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to rucker a starbuck, New York HERVEY, BARKER & CO. No. 219 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash advances on Property in Store.
J. S. BARKER. LIBERT A. COLBY, No. 6 Board of Trade Building. NORTON, WALTER & ROGERS STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHARTS, No. 16 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO. Advances made on Flour, Pork, Highwines, and oth Produce. Storage in Fire Proof Stores, with Cellars Pork, Lard, &c. de21-b2:03n CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDIS No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South W. ter street, Chicago, Hilmols. Liberal advances made on co-dgmma.ta. F. V. * HAMBERLAIR, H. W. SEYMOVE. [del5.] WATSON V. COE & CO.,

WE ARE PREPARED TO Cash Advances on Grain. For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of a lag in Buffalo or New York for the same commission, UNDERWOOD & CO.,
100 South Water stee

No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

Advances Made on Consigna RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK.
UNDER WOOD & CO., CHICAGO,
Agents for the Northwe

MEELY, LAWRENCE & CO. PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING LBEST E. REELT...S. F. LAWRENCE...W. T. WINDIATE Grain, Flour, Prod Business exclusively Commission. Also, des Sait, Water-time. Quick-Lime. Plastering Hair, &c. jy7 236, 236 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, B.F. CULVER. 216 South Water Street. Diaboli) C. E. Culver EES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 79 BRAVEN STREE, NEW YORK CITY.

WALKER & CO.,
0.17 WELLS STREET, (OVER GEO. SMITH'S BANE), CHICA
Cash adjunctor made on Produce in store, or dispensely.

LLEN VANE & CO., the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Ha Cheese, Seeda, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 So ago. Agents for Hamburgh and Wa N VANE. [auto a126-y] A LBERT MORSE & CO.,

MURRY NELSON. Produce, Commission and Ships No. 214 South Water stree (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Os Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain lowego or New York, or in store; giving privilege of selling in either market for one

E. W. DENSMORE, FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS

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9,00 p.m., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Peorla at 7,55 m.m.; Galeoburgh at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis as 1.00 p.m., Color at 4.6 p.m. Memphis 7,50 a.m., second day, and New Orleans at 4.60 p.m., third

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The especity of this Road is now equal to say in the control of the Road is now equal to say in the control. second day, and New Orlman at Lap p.m., third by Biesping Cars on all Night Trains.

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201 arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm, Suspension Bridge or

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14:50 am Chicago. 9:68 am. Circlemate some representation of the community stor top per characteristic per continuation of the continuation o ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHI

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and stree SURDA 1. Nov. 14. 109. VIV. SAPERA 1. AND ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHS, VICKSBURG, AND SEW ORLANS, Northern Missouri, Konsag and Nebraska, By way of the St. Louis, Alion and Chicago Air-Line Rai road, eare New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Ganal streets, going flouth, as follows:

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Trains leave Chicago at 12:18 p.m. for Milwaukee intera ediase staticas connecting with LaCrosee and wankee Railroad; at 4:50 p.m. for Waukegan, and a Frail Train for Milwaukeee, will Prasenger Car att. chad as

DACINE AND MISSISSIPPI

11 10:20 A. M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chic at 13:18 F. M., by the Chicsgo and Northwestern is way, and arriving at Freeport at 5:29 F. M.—initia-trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West of South

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Night Ex revelences at 11.15 pm., (Sundays excepted)
Night Ex revelences at 11.15 pm., (Sundays excepted)
Joile Accommodation leaves at 620 pm., arrives at 10
am., (Sundays excepted), Olivia F. TRACY, Gen. Sayl.
W. L. St. Jehn, Gen. Agen? MICHIGAN SOUTHERN LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK BALL HICAGO, BURLINGTON Toledo, Clevland, Pittaburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Sy recues, Troy, Burlington, Petrol, Sus. canados Bridge, Nie gara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Reiland, Montreal Boston, Philadelpinis, Battlimore, Washington, Springfeld Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Unio Pennsylvania, New York, New Kigland States, and the

s.m. Mondhys excepted, G. C. HAMMOND, General Sup December 7th, 1859. Gibb am, Mail and Express leaves Chienzo čally, (Sundays 6:00 am, Mail and Express leaves Chienzo čally, (Sundays excepted, y via old Michigan Rond, "welching Toled-ob 3:22 pm. and Delimit at 6:0f pm. 7:00 pm. Night Express leaves (Nicagodis y, and *Michigan Mail Express leaves (Nicagodis y, and Detroit 7:00 pm. Signi Express exvect Disapons by vis of Whithgan Kond, reaching Tode on 4:35, an, and Detroit at 150 am.
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Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant
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all baggage for Ginton or the road, which will be conveyed becass the river free of charge. M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. I J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. 19 25 v 200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR land-1200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. 500 BOXES PURE SALE 200 BBLS. BEST WINTER 200 HF. BBLS. NEW MACK-2000 MATS CASSIA.

200 BOXES CASTILE SO

PRESS AND TRIB DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK

Press & Crib

CHICAGO THE MARSHALSHIE It is understood at Washington crats who profess to be "posted,"
Marshalship of this District will be upon W. B. SNOWHOOK, Esq., of this vided, always, ex-Senator Breese relu-cept the place. We know nothin Bnowhook's present political affinities have no doubt from the connection of with a Federal appointment, that he i to be a friend of the President. It is proper to say that the Washin respondent of the Chicago Times is a Snowhook has no chance. He says (S.) has been alternately flattered and and that he will be sent home in dis

last. As be is an Irishman, and was furious free-soiler, we shall not be a to learn by and by that the Times r A GREAT SPEECH. We offer no apology for giving up of our space this morning to the very eloquent speech of Cast. Schufz. I teresting political reading we could and it furnishes a grateful contrast Rice's apology for slavery furnished to ers yesterday. The speech is not less able for keen analysis and for fervid eloquence and tive. It is destined to be widely resome of its passages will ge down to along with the masterplaces of our

The telegraph annunces that the Hon. Clark B. Cochran, Represen Congress from the 18th District of Ne has terminated in insanity, and that h has terminated in insanity, and that have removed him to the Utica Asyluctributed greatly to this and result. Means is a Republican, and he has be elected to Congress.

Congress.

No vote for Speaker was had yesterd ring the usual debate, Mr. Colfax deval fact, and it was acknowledged by severs era Democrata, that they have signed pledging themselves to resist, by all montary stratagem, a vote on the rule. The Foreign News.
Our foreign advices mention a sevi between the Spanish and Moors at Ga which the latter were, as usual, the

Manners-The Discouraged Har pecial Correspondence of the Press and WASHINGTON, Jun. 1

Repectal Correspondence of the Frees and The Senate had a stormy Executive to-day over the confirmation of Famil Virginia, as Minister to Paris. Not ultra or violent has been said in that years. Southern Senators uttered the kind of disunion sentiments, and wroug selves into a towering passion. Their is was incendiary and insulting. They, to Northern Senatora as if they were plaines, and not their peers.

Faulkiner recently made a violent espeech in Virginia. Among other the said that if Soward, Chase, Hale, or as Republican, were elected President, it were consequent to the said that if Soward, Chase, Hale, or as Republican, were elected President, it was the desired to the said that if Soward, Chase, Hale, or as Republican, were elected President, it was the contract of the said that if Soward, Chase, Hale, or as Republican, were elected President, it was the contract of the said that if Soward, Chase, Hale, or as Republican, were elected President, it was the contract of the said that if Soward, Chase, Hale, or as Republican, were elected President, it was the contract of the said that if Soward, the said that if Soward the said that if Soward the said that if Soward the said that it said Republican, were sleeted President, its the duty of the Governor of Virginia upon the public arms at Harper's Pe then march the military of that State ington and forcibly prevent the inaugu the President elect. Senators Doolittle, Wade, and others on the Republican aid. ed to sending a man holding such to sentiments, to represent this country Mason, Clay of Ala, Iverson and a, and other disunionists, repre-grous language. They made the ve-hurous with treason, such was the nion character of their language. as to attempt personal intimidation, these supercilious slave drivers had a and not negroes to deal with, that stylement did not avail them, particularly and opened not accept to vote for the confirmation or grins Dis-unionist. He had no word of the state of the st ginia Dis-unionist. He had no wor or rebuke to offer. It was treason

ful of fanatics to capture the Arse per's Ferry for the purpose of liberal but patriotism to capture, the same, the purpose of using the U.S. arms the inauguration of the man consti-elected to fill the Presidential chair. of Mr. Douglas for Virginians to treason, but all wrong for John Bromit little treason, the one aiming to men, the other to destroy the Union. The discordant Democracy begin to The discordant Democracy begin to couraged; the Republicans have thopes that an organization will be fore the end of the month. Severa neartly wish that it was ended. Som require sitting up with, and careful Most of the members are "dead h money, and are writing home for fan this is adding to the general impatien licitude for an organization. The A have definitely taken their position, as fass with the Democrats; they will as for a Diaunionist any a Squatter So Douglas Democrat. It is only a quime nerhance for a but the licitude of the state of the s time, perhaps a few days, but I the will be consumed before Sherm chair. When he does, bring out

ries of the free West. Letter from Hon. John S In response to an invitation to the dinner given in Philadelphia since, to Hon. Baile Peyton, Hon.

GENTLEMEN: The claims of p will deny me the pleasure of pa sonally, in the compliment which dered to the Hon. Baille Peytor the more, since one of the objec "bring together men of positio from different sections of our ec in order that they may note in aion of sentiment as will tend to and good will throughout the U No man, North or South, wh a particule impulse, or who app No man, North or South, we a parietic impulse, or who as zenship in its high and national to the part of the parietic part of the parietic part of the parietic part of the parietic pa thows its duties and its refulfill the one and to asser Union and under the Const desire to infringe upon any nor to encourage, pulliate